FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

East Europe

14 Jul 87 FBIS-EEU-87-134

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Warsaw Pact, NATO Representatives Meet in Vienna [PAP] BB 1
Hungarian Delegate's Comment [MTI] BB 1

ALBANIA

Health Situation Improved in Albania A 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 3 Jul]
Economic Progress Report for 5-11 July A 1

BULGARIA

SED's Axen Completes Working Visit, Departs B 1
Politburo Voices Approval of Zhao Ziyang Visit B 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 8 Jul]
National Assembly Ends Fifth Session 8 July B 2
Declaration on Municipalities B 3
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 8 Jul]
Lukanov Speaks at Labor Committee Plenum B 5
Leaders' Public Appearances, Activities 5-11 July B 5
Economic Progress Report for 5-11 July B 6
Pentacostal Priest Beaten, Forced To Leave Family B 7
[AFP]
Health Official Discusses Concerns Over AIDS B 8
[TRUD 1 Jul]
TRUD Supplement on Aspects of AIDS Problems B 10
[1 Jul]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Details of Upcoming Joint Army Exercise With USSR C 1
[Bratislava PRAVDA 10 Jul]
Joint Soviet Sci-Tech Meeting Ends in Prague C 2
[RUDE PRAVO 4 Jul]
Husak Receives USSR Envoy in Prague C 3
Agreement With USSR on Video Recorders Signed C 3
Prague, Beijing Sign Economic, Cultural Protocol C 3
RCP's Stefan Andrei Received by Husak C 4
Bilak Meets With MSZMP's Szuros in Prague C 4
Latest Cooperation Plans With Hungary Reviewed C 4
[Bratislava PRAVDA 9 Jul]
Leaders' Greetings on Mongolian National Day C 5
[RUDE PRAVO 11 Jul]
CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Holds Session C 6
Bratislava PRAVDA on Atheist Education [9 Jul] C 9
Husak Meets Regional, City Party Chiefs C 11

Rabies Cases Continue To Increase C 12
[SMENA 9 Jul]
Briefs: Foreign Affairs Appointment; C 12
Slovak Population in 1986

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SED's Dohlus Attends Reception for CPSU Delegation G 1
Catholics Meeting Opens in Dresden 10 July G 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 11-12 Jul]
NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Reports 1986 Budget Figures G 2
[27-28 Jun]
NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Reports Leader Appearances G 9
19-25 June G 9
26-30 June G 10
1-9 July G 10

HUNGARY

Outcome of Talks With U.S. Commerce Official Noted H 1
CSSR Foreign Minister Chnoupek Arrives H 1
Karoly Grosz Meets With IAEA's Hans Blix H 1
Swiss Army Chief Arrives on Friendship Visit H 2
Leaders Cable National Day Greetings to MPR H 2
[NEPSZABADSAG 11 Jul]
Gaspar, Nagy Address SZOT Meeting 2 July H 3

POLAND

Militia Seizes Illegal Printing Equipment in Gdansk P 1
TRYBUNA LUDU Carries Communique on Ceausescu Visit P 1
[10 Jul]
Episcopate, Vatican Officials Meet To Discuss Ties P 6
Messner Chairs Reform Commission Session 6 July P 6
Trade Union Council Expresses Opinion on Reform P 8
[TRYBUNA LUDU 26 Jun]
Public Opinion Criticizes Reform Solutions P 10
[TRUBUNA LUDU 10 Jul]
Gwiazda Stresses Importance of Foreign Trade P 11
[ZYCIE WARSZAWY 4-5 Jul]
Commission Says Primary Bodies Will Improve Quality P 12
[TRYBUNA LUDU 2 Jul]
Briefs: PRC Trade Discussed; P 14
Cooperation With FRG Agency;
Natural Gas Discovery

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Cables Soviet Leaders From Plane R 1
[SCINTEIA 10 Jul]
Ceausescu Cables Jaruzelski From Plane R 1
[SCINTEIA 10 Jul]
Ceausescu Receives Departing PRC Envoy R 2
Envoy Presents Credentials at United Nations R 2
Ceausescu Chairs PEC Meeting 10 July R 2
Briefs on Polish Visit R 3

Higher Army Council Aktiv Holds Plenum R 4
[SCINTEIA 10 Jul]
Sends Cable to Ceausescu R 5
[SCINTEIA 10 Jul]
Manpower Structure Changes Reviewed R 6
Siret-Baragan Canal Under Construction R 7

YUGOSLAVIA

Mamula Returns From USSR 'Holiday' Visit 13 July Y 1
Further Reportage on Visit by Nicaraguan Official Y 1
Krunic Receives Ramirez Y 1
Mojsov Hosts Dinner Y 2
Ramirez Departs After Talks Y 2
Joint Iraqi Economic Cooperation Session Opens Y 3
Zemljaric Heads Delegation Y 3
Dizdarevic Receives 'Ali Y 3
World Jewish Congress Delegation Arrives 13 July Y 3
SAWPY's Drulovic Holds Talks Y 3
Mojsov, Dizdarevic Meet Bronfman Y 4
Work Stoppage at Rijeka Tractor Factory Ends Y 4
Rijeka Shipyard Pay Rates Investigated Y 4
FEC Reports on Heavy Burden of Internal Debt Y 5
BORBA Comments on Albania's Alia Speech Y 6
[Teslic, 30 Jun]
LCY Central Committee Plenum on Kosovo Y 8
[BORBA 27-28 Jun]
Kosovo SAWP Statement on Belgrade Rally Y 9
[BORBA 1 Jul]
Kosovo SAWP Presidium Announcement Needs Explanation Y 10
[Curuvija in BORBA 2 Jul]
Sokolovic Address to Serbian LC 9 July Y 12
Serbian LC CC Conclusions on Kosovo Published Y 14
Tetovo Discusses Albanian Nationalist Activity Y 16
Briefs: Machinery Contracts With Iran; Bulgarian Border Drug Seizure; Ambassador to Cape Verde; Mojsov Decorates Ambassadors Y 16

WARSAW PACT, NATO REPRESENTATIVES MEET IN VIENNA

LD132122 Warsaw PAP in English 2055 GMT 13 Jul 87

[By PAP correspondent Franciszek Malinowski]

[Text] Vienna, July 13 -- Representatives of 23 Warsaw Treaty and NATO states met at the FRG Embassy here today for their 16th round of talks on reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in. [sentence as received] They continued their discussion on the draft mandate submitted by Warsaw Treaty states on last June 22. The NATO states have not submitted their draft so far, yet they came out with a proposal at the Vienna CSCE meeting on July 10th to hold separate talks under the CSCE process on confidence building measures and security and negotiations on the "conventional stability in Europe." The delegation of Warsaw Treaty states focused on substantiating their postulates to include tactical nuclear weapons and tactical strike aviation into negotiations as the main elements deciding about the possibility to carry out a surprise assault. Poland's representative Ambassador Slawomir Dabrowa also discussed questions related to the verification of the future agreement.

Representatives of NATO states, referring to their proposal made at the Vienna meeting, explained the position on linking the two negotating planes. One negotiations whose mandate is to be agreed by the Group 23 would be one of these planes. The next meeting is scheduled for July 20 in the Canadian Embassy here.

Hungarian Delegates Comment

LD131848 Budapest MTI in English 1752 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] Vienna, July 13 (MTI) -- The regular weekly conference of the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO countries was held Monday, in the Vienna embassy of the FRG. Participants discussed the preparations for the forum on the disarmament of European conventional weapons. The NATO proposal submitted Friday to the Vienna follow-up meeting for launching talks on confidence and security building and on conventional armed forces was in the focus of attention. According to NATO, the conventional forces have to serve "traditional stability". Representatives of the Warsaw Treaty countries raised a number of questions in connection with the Western proposal, mainly on what is meant by the term "stability".

"If NATO shows at least much understanding towards the points of view of the other side, as the Warsaw Treaty does, there can be no obstacles to working out a genuine, reciprocally acceptable mandate for the talks", stressed the Hungarian representative at the session. He pointed out that the term referring to "traditional stability" used by NATO did not promote better understanding of the intentions, as it concealed the main issue, that the aim of the planned talks is to genuinely reduce European conventional armed forces and weapons.

"Although stability is an important element of military balance, it cannot be a purpose in itself. In its Budapest appeal, and its political statements made since then the Warsaw Treaty has submitted a plan on the framework and time-table by which it wishes to reduce the armed forces. In case NATO continues to stress the lack of balance, it will again lead to abstract theoretical debates, whereas the common task is to work out the mandate for the talks, relying on the coinciding elements of the proposals of the two sides. In our opinions there are no irreconcilable contradictions in this issue between the two sides", stressed the Hungarian representative.

HEALTH SITUATION IMPROVED IN ALBANIA

AU061949 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Jul 87 p 6

[Report by Gisela Hentges: "Albania Has 3 Million Inhabitants"]

[Text] Around 3 million people currently live in Albania, the smallest country in the Balkans -- 1 million more than in 1968. By the year 2000 the 4 million limit will be reached, according to demographers. Decisive contributions to this vital development were made in the health sphere. A network of medical facilities covers even the remotest mountain villages. More than 4,000 physicians work in hospitals, polyclinics, and dental stations, where treatment is free. Every year 28 children per 1,000 inhabitants are born, most of them in the country's 710 delivery wards. Diseases like measles, diphtheria, and infantile paralysis have nearly been exterminated. Malaria has vanished as well. All this contributed to the rise in life expectancy of the country's inhabitants from 38 to 71.2 years since 1944.

ECONOMIC PROGRESS REPORT FOR 5-11 JULY

AU111802 [Editorial Report] Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian in its broadcasts between 5-11 July carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of broadcast in parentheses):

Berat District exceeded its 6-month industrial plan by 7 million leks (1800 GMT 7 July).

Kolonje District has fulfilled its 6-month overall industrial plan (1800 GMT 5 July), exceeding it by 1 percent (1800 GMT 6 July).

Korce District has overfulfilled its industrial production plan for the 6-month period by 1.5 percent (1800 GMT 10 July).

Kruje District exceeded the half-yearly industrical production plan by 2.1 million leks (1800 GMT 9 July).

Lezhe District exceeded the 6-month industrial output plan by 370,000 leks (1800 GMT 10 July).

Librazhd District, with a 3 percent increase of productivity over and above the target, overfulfilled the overall industrial production plan by 4 million leks (1330 GMT 11 July).

Puke District fulfilled the 6-month industrial output plan at 103 percent (1800 GMT 8 July).

Sarande District prefulfilled by 6 days the overall industrial production for the 6-month period (1800 GMT 6 July).

Shkoder District exceeded the general industrial output plan for the first half of the year by 13 million leks (1800 GMT 7 July).

Tirana District: The "Enver Hoxha" Automobile and Tractor Plant completed its 6-month production plan on 25 June (1800 GMT 5 July); but the district as a whole fulfilled its 6-month plan by only 98.8 percent or 18 million leks below target owing to shortage of imported raw materials experienced by some enterprises (1800 GMT 9 July).

SED'S AXEN COMPLETES WORKING VISIT, DEPARTS

AU121832 Sofia BTA in English 1648 GMT 12 Jul 87

["Fruitful Visit" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 12 (BTA) -- At the invitation of the CC of the BCP Mr Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, paid a working visit to this country. He was received by Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP.

The guest had talks with Mr Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP. The talks were attended by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

The two sides informed each other of the situation in their countries, of the current problems and tasks in implementation of the resolutions of the 13th Congress of the BCP and the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. They noted with satisfaction that the cooperation and the exchange of experience between the two fraternal parties are undergoing successful development and continue to broaden and deepen. The BCP and the German Socialist Unity Party will continue to contribute to the raising to a qualitatively new level of the friendship and cooperation in different spheres between all the socialist community countries.

Viewing the international situation the two sides stressed the importance of the consistent peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, which has found new expression in the proposals and initiatives set forth at the Berlin Session (May 1987) of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

The avertion of the nuclear war threat, the achievement of universal and complete disarmament and the survival and further progress of mankind require the enhancement of the role of the international communist and workers' movement, uniting and activation of the actions of all peace-loving and democratic forces in the world.

During a meeting at the Sofia Town's Committee of the BCP the guest was informed of the work of the Sofia party organization. Mr Hermann Axen visited the city of Blagoevgrad where he was acquainted with the achievements of the county and its places of interest.

The guest left this country today. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 12 July carries a report on Axen's visit and adds: "At Sofia Airport Hermann Axen was seen off by Comrade Milko Balev."]

POLITBURO VOICES APPROVAL OF ZHAO ZIYANG VISIT

AU111423 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Jul 87 p 1

[Text] The Politburo of the BCP Central Committee received a briefing report on the official friendly visit of Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the PRC State Council, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 18 to 21 June 1987 at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council.

It was noted with satisfaction that Bulgarian-Chinese relations are continuing to develop positively. Confidence was voiced that the agreements reached during the visit, as well as the documents signed, will contribute to further developing the ties between the BCP and CPC, to expanding and deepening the cooperation between the two countries, and to consolidating the friendship between the Bulgarian and Chinese peoples.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PRC once again stressed the need to undertake decisive actions to halt the arms race, especially in nuclear weapons, and prevent its spreading into space, to reduce tension in international relations, and to consolidate peace and security. The two countries welcomed the dialogue between the USSR and the United States on reducing the nuclear arsenals, and emphasized that the achievement of an agreement in this direction will give an impetus to the development of the process of detente.

The Chinese side was briefed on the decisions of the latest conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee. Emphasis was laid on the common striving of the two countries to eliminate the nuclear threat and guarantee lasting peace, and for mutually beneficial cooperation on an equal rights basis between the peoples of Europe, Asia, and the entire world.

In the course of the talks it was once again stressed that, despite the existing differences on individual issues, possibilities exist for cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PRC, and these must be utilized.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo gave a positive assessment to the official friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria of Zhao Ziyang, acting general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the PRC State Council, as a continuation of the new stage of development of Bulgarian-Chinese relations.

The Politburo instructed the relevant organs and departments to plan specific measures for the practical implementation of the agreements reached.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY ENDS FIFTH SESSION 8 JULY

AU081625 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 8 Jul 87

[Report by commentator Gerov from the National Assembly -- recorded]

[Excerpts] About an hour ago the fifth session of the Ninth National Assembly was concluded. Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and top party and state leaders took part in the work of the session.

After discussions, the people's deputies adopted by unanimous vote the draft law on Bulgaria's territorial waters, the draft laws on amendments and additions to the Civil Procedural Code and to the Law on the State Archive Fund, in accordance with the proposals submitted during yesterday's discussions. Thus the three bills have acquired the force of law.

The people's deputies then listened with interest to Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov's report on the international situation and Bulgaria's foreign policy. The assessments and conclusions made, as well as the tasks set out, once again expressed the profound socialist essence of Bulgaria's home and foreign policy. [passage omitted]

The people's deputies unanimously adopted a decision of the fifth session of the Ninth National Assembly expressing complete support for Bulgaria's correct, principled, and constructive foreign policy. [passage omitted]

Under item six on the agenda, the people's deputies adopted a proposal concerning certain changes in the composition of the Supreme Court.

Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, delivered the closing speech at the conclusion of the session.

Declaration on Municipalities

AU101828 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Jul 87 p 1

["Declaration of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on Turning the Municipalities Into Self-Managing Communities of the Population"]

[Text] In the spirit of the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and the strategic policy for qualitatively new growth and expanding socialist democracy in our society, a revolutionary restructuring is being carried out in all fields, based on the principles of self-management.

The National Assembly has adopted a declaration on placing socialist property under the management and administration of the labor collectives.

Now the need has arisen to carry out a profound change, based on self-management, in the organization and activity of the mayorships, municipalities, and okrugs, where people's basic problems are resolved -- material, political, administrative, cultural, and social.

The main element in this restructuring is to turn the administrative-territorial units into self-managing communities, and to make their population the manager of the relevant territory. In this manner a new proper structure will be built up in the territorial aspect, under which the state and social principles will merge, the workers will be turned into managers, and conditions will be created for a further transition from power in the name of the people to power through the people.

Under present conditions this means, first and foremost, elevating the role of the municipality as the basic administrative-territorial unit. Linked most directly with the population, the municipality has strong roots both in our past and in the socialist present. By making creative use of this rich experience, the activity of the municipality and its organs must be infused with new content regarding the contemporary tasks, to develop the capabilities of its organs and the people's initiative in order to solve the problems where people live and achieve the country's overall socioeconomc advance.

In recognizing this, the National Assembly declares the municipality to be a self-managing community of the population, and its population to be the manager of the relevant territory.

In order for the municipality to be a viable economic unit, a self-supporting community able to satisfy the basic material, social, and intellectual needs of its population, the National Assembly is providing it with fundamentally new rights, obligations, and responsibilities. [paragraph continues]

These are aimed at ensuring further development of the economy, making the most rational use of local resources, guaranteeing that the population's requirements for goods and services are satisfied, promoting integrated social services to the population, and preserving and reproducing the natural environment.

The municipality is given the right to take part in determining the structure of production capacities, organize the setting up of small and medium-sized enterprises, and develop the system by which the population satisfies its own requirements for agricultural products.

The municipality is concerned with ensuring full employment, developing individual, collective, and cooperative activities concerned with the additional provision of goods and services, building housing and the infrastructure, settling health, educational, and cultural issues, strengthening the socialist family, and developing recreation, sport, and tourism. The municipality is charged with protecting and increasing socialist property, maintaining public order, and protecting the rights of citizens living on its territory.

As an open system the municipality has the right to independently form associations with self-managing economic organizations, other municipalities, and central organizations and institutions.

The population is given rights, obligations, and responsibilities to act as the fully empowered manager of the territory of the municipality. The citizens have the right, through polls, referendums, general meetings, and open sessions, to take a direct part in discussing and deciding the vital issues of the municipality and in exercising social control over the use and development of the economic installations provided.

Every citizen has the primary right and duty to manage and increase socialist property in a sensible manner, to demonstrate full awareness in exercising his rights and responsibilities as a manager, and to assist the municipality in its activity and development to the maximum extent.

As well as turning the municipality into a self-managing community, the township [kmetstvo] is to be strengthened as an organ of popular self-management in the villages and settlements.

The establishment of self-management in the municipalities and townships is to be effected in the closest cooperation with the Fatherland Front, which is to act as the partner and adversary of the organs of local self-management, and with the other social organizations.

The state is providing opportunities for the municipality to become a self-supporting and self-managing community based on its own revenues and expenditures. The township is to have its own independent budget, made up from its own sources and income reallocated to it by the municipality.

The state will continue to economically support poorly developed municipalities, especially in mountainous regions, by building new production capcities there and through officially provided subsidies.

The new municipalities' statute instructs the okrug people's councils to reorganize their work on self-managing principles. [paragraph continues]

They are to concentrate their attention on strategic problems, provide the maximum possible assistance to the municipalities, and cooperate with other okrugs and state and economic bodies in solving the common tasks for a given region.

Substantial changes are required in the current legislation in order to turn the municipalities into self-managing communities of the population and make their population the manager of the relevant territory.

The Council of Ministers is to take the necessary practical measures to implement the municipalities' statute as approved in this declaration.

In declaring the municipalities to be self-managing communities and granting their population the right to be the manager of the relevant territory, the National Assembly is convinced that this act is in accordance with our society's maturity. It will lead to the further development of labor and political initiative, better utilization of the nation's creative potential, and an increase in the nation's prosperity, and will increase the material and intellectual might of our dear native land, the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

LUKANOV SPEAKS AT LABOR COMMITTEE PLENUM

AU101903 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 10 Jul 87

[Text] An expanded plenum of the Committee on Labor and Social Work discussed the directions for restructuring the activity of the labor and social work organs in accordance with the policy for qualitatively new growth. Comrade Andrey Lukanov took part in the work of the plenum.

The report made by Georgi Nachev, chairman of the committee, and the other speeches critically assessed the results so far, the problems, and the shortcomings in the work on reorganizing the organs and cadres of the labor and social work system Dissatisfaction was voiced with what had been achieved in fulfilling the plan for the country's socioeconomic, scientific, and technical development for 1987. It was pointed out that staff discipline, the organization of working wages, and the linking of payments to the actual results of labor remained unresolved problems in a number of places.

In his speech Comrade Andrey Lukanov stressed the broad scale and the nature of the restructuring in conformity with the policy for qualitatively new growth impose high demands on the committees and territorial organs for labor and social work. The plenum adopted a decision on profound changes in the functions and tasks of the labor organs to stimulate their development, control, and organizational activities.

LEADERS' PUBLIC APPEARANCES, ACTIVITIES 5-11 JULY

AU131418 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its newscasts, the Sofia press, and BTA during the period from 5 to 11 July report the following public appearances of Bulgarian leaders (source of each report given in parentheses):

A meeting was held in Sofia on 9 July to award the Lenin International Peace Prize for 1986 to Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS] and first deputy chairman of the State Council.

Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council, read the greetings message from the BCP Central Committee and the Fatherland Front National Council. Academician Nikolay Blokhin, chairman of the International Lenin Peace Prize Committee, presented the award to Tanchev. The meeting was also attended by Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Milko Balev, Petur Mladenov, Nacho Papazov; secretaries and members of the BZNS Permanent Board; and Leonid Grekov, the Soviet Ambassador to Bulgaria. (Sofia Domestic Service 1630 GMT 9 July]

Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Economic Council, attended the opening of the 40th assembly of the International Welding Institute in the Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture in Sofia on 6 July, and read a paper on the subject "Bulgaria's New Economic Policy and the Structural Changes in its Economy." (OTECHESTVEN FRONT 7 July, page 3)

A party and state delegation led by Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Social Council, returned on 8 July from Algeria, where it had taken part in the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the declaration of independence of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. The delegation was met at Sofia airport by Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. (RABOTNICHESKO DELO 9 July, page 8)

On 8 July Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Intellectual Development Council and the Committee for Culture, chaired a meeting of the organizational committee set up to organize the nationwide commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the rising in Chiprovtsi, Mikhaylovgrad Okrug (place of meeting not given). (RABOTNICHESKO DELO 9 July, page 8) On 10 July Yordanov received in Sofia Mr Dieter Breitenbach, minister of culture, science, and education of Saarland, in the FRG, here to arrange a Bulgarian archaeological exhibition in Saarland; they discussed "the further promoting of cooperation in science, culture, and education between Bulgaria and Saarland." (BTA in English 1504 GMT 10 July)

Grigor Stoichkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Polituro, attended a festive meeting in Lovech on 10 July to mark the day of the construction workers. (Sofia Domestic Service 1930 GMT 10 July)

ECONOMIC PROGRESS REPORT FOR 5-11 JULY

AU111846 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its broadcasts between 5 and 11 July carries the following economic performance reports (time and date of each broadcast are given in parentheses):

Kyustendil Okrug:

During the first 6 months of 1987 the Bobov Dol thermoelectric power plant produced 5 million kilowatt-hours of electricity above the amount specified in the plan for this period. (1730 GMT 9 July)

Plovdiv Okrug:

A new "technological center for the integrated automation of installation work" has been set up in the city of Plovdiv. It "combines the efforts of 21 organizations in the automation field. A joint training and production center on robotics and integrated automation has also been set up, which all the cadres training in Plovdiv will attend. (1730 GMT 10 July)

Stara Zagora Okrug:

Maritsa-East 2 Thermoelectric Power Plant: In section 2 of the plant, two power units with a total capacity of 300 megawatts were connected in parallel to the power network ahead of schedule, following their overhaul. Work has started on connecting the remaining two power units in the section to the system, which will permit the production of an additional 405 million kilowatt-hours of electricity. (1730 GMT 8 July)

Turgovishte Okrug:

Industrial enterprises in the okrug overfulfilled their 6-month production plan according all indices, the output being 10 percent, or 17 million leva, higher than in the same period in 1986. (1730 GMT 7 July)

Yambol Okrug:

Thanks to good organization and the introduction of new improved technologies, the okrug's industrial enterprises overfulfilled their production plan for the first half of 1987 by producing extra goods to the value of 16.6 million leva. (1730 GMT 7 July)

PENTECOSTAL PRIEST BEATEN, FORCED TO LEAVE FAMILY

AU121334 Paris AFP in English 1159 GMT 12 Jul 87

[Text] Vienna, July 12 (AFP) -- A priest of the Bulgarian Pentecostal community has been forced to move away from his family and work at a mine, the Austrian branch of the Christian Solidarity International (CSI) organization has reported.

A son of Father Pavel Ignatov, the branch's CHRISTIANS IN DISTRESS magazine also reported, was kidnapped in Sofia and found with his hands and feet tied.

Police had on several occasions summoned Father Ignatov, 38, for questioning and had beaten him up, the magazine said, adding that he had been taken to Mikhalkovo, a mining village in southern Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian Pentecostal community has an estimated 4,000 members and is not recognized by the Bulgarian authorities, the magazine said.

The Austrian branch of CSI is jointly chaired by Roman Catholic Bishop Florian Kuntner and Protestant Bishop Oskar Sakrausky.

HEALTH OFFICIAL DISCUSSES CONCERNS OVER AIDS

AU021710 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 1 Jul 87 p 1

[Interview with Lyubomir Shindarov, first deputy minister of national health: "Sound Morals Are the Only Barrier Against AIDS" -- interviewer not identified, time and place of interview not given]

[Text] [Question] Are there any changes in the AIDS situation in Bulgaria? How many people have been screened to date and what are the results?

[Shindarov] One can hardly speak of changes, since in Bulgaria, as in other countries where AIDS has spread to a limited extent, such as the socialist countries, the situation is still being clarified. So it is more correct to speak of new data on the spread of the infection rather than of changes in the epdemiological situation.

In Bulgaria at the moment AIDS virus tests are being carried out on certain groups of foreigners who stay in Bulgaria for more than 1 month, but for Bulgarian citizens only risk groups and blood donors are being tested.

So far a total of 42,172 persons have been screened, that is 17,591 foreigners (students and workers) and 24,591 Bulgarian citizens, of whom 6,944 are from high-risk groups (homosexuals, female prostitutes, and drug addicts using syringes), 400 are hemophiliacs, and 17,237 are blood donors. Among the foreigners 24 cases of the infection have been discovered, and among Bulgarian citizens two cases from high-risk groups (one homosexual and one prostitute), seven hemophiliacs, and one wife of a hemophiliac. Not a single carrier of the infection has been discovered among the blood donors tested.

[Question] How is the patient or the infected person treated? Are specialized hospital departments ready for use?

[Shindarov] So far no case of the disease has been found among Bulgarian citizens. As far as the foreigners are concerned, apart from one patient who became ill and died at the end of 1986, all the remaining cases of infection discovered have been clinically completely healthy.

In accordance with the accepted practice, based on the legislation in force in Bulgaria, every foreigner on whom the health organs submit data showing that he is an AIDS carrier is liable to be expelled from the country and must be placed in isolation in a hospital as soon as the infection is discovered. We have completed checks on the foreign residents who are subject to investigation and have expelled all AIDS carriers discovered here. Now we are already carrying out tests on arrivals, and from the test results decide whether to admit them or turn them away.

With regard to our own fellow citizens, if there is evidence that infection has occurred, the procedure is the same as for any other infectious disease. Since the AIDS infection is transmitted by strictly specific means, namely through sexual contact and through the blood, the restrictive measures are also in accordance with the relevant mechanisms of infection. Both the recently discovered cases of infection from the high-risk groups have been put into isolation in a hospital, and epidemiological investigations are being carried out on them to discover and test their sexual partners. The hemophiliacs are treated as out-patients, their state of health is monitored, and they follow the instructions given them regarding their sexual behavior.

We are prepared to open up specialized wards for AIDS patients, but so far there is no need for such a step, due to the absence of patients.

[Question] Who investigates the infected people's contacts?

[Shindarov] The epidemiological organs of the Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology. AIDS is chiefly spread by sexual means, as a venereal disease. This route for the spread of the infection makes it impossible to ensure complete control, since it is impossible to discover all the sexual contacts of a prostitute or promiscuous homosexual. The group of drug addicts who use injections are also a complicated problem for investigation, but so far there has been no requirement for such an investigation, since no cases of infection have been discovered.

[Question] When will the checking of blood donors for AIDS be introduced?

[Shindarov] Apart from Sofia, where blood for surgical requirements have been tested since the end of last year, no laboratory monitoring is being carried out elsewhere in the country. I wish to report that, due to the measures taken by the government to settle this question quickly, the first shipment of apparatus and diagnostic agents is being imported at the beginning of July, and by the middle of July a second shipment will arrive to meet the needs of all the okrug blood transfusion centers. By the end of the month or the beginning of August complete testing of donated blood will be introduced in Bulgaria, thus cutting off one of the important routes for the spreading of AIDS.

[Question] When will the office open to test citizens at their own request and begin to offer advice by telephone?

[Shindarov] We are testing individual citizens at their request at the moment. An office for this form of medical services will most likely be established within the next 2 months.

[Question] When was the program for coordinated anti-AIDS campaign adopted, or when will it be? What are its chief features.

[Shindarov] At the start of this year an interdepartmental group was set up by decision of the Council of Ministers to coordinate activities in the fight against AIDS. This groups is working according to a plan approved by the Social Council under the Council of Ministers. This plan is chiefly aimed at coordinating the work of the competent organs and organizations in the country in order to implement the effective and comprehensive prevention of AIDS, at coordinating the activities in the okrugs, and, of course, without listing everything, at fully utilizing the informative, proselytizing, and educational role of the mass media.

[Question] How do you, as a specialist and representative of the Ministry of National Health, assess the situation in the country now and in the years to come?

[Shindarov] I have set out the facts as they are. I decline to make a forecast, even for the next few years, because AIDS has spread throughout the world, and for this reason not everything depends on us. I am thinking of the fact that the situation is becoming much more alarming in Western Europe, in certain central African countries, and especially in the United States. On the other hand, in order to forecast the situation in Bulgaria more data is required, which will be obtained from screening many more people (hundreds of thousands of blood donors, and so on) during the next 12 months.

For the moment, on the basis of the factual data set out above, I am able to make only a few specific statements. First, the favorable fact that our country is at an early stage of the infection's penetration. Evidence of this is provided by the extremely small number (two) of cases of infection in the high-risk group (homosexuals, female prostitutes, and drug addicts who inject themselves). This is a very important index of the spread of the infection; in Bulgaria it is 0.028 percent, whereas in a number of other affected countries the numbers of those infected in the same group some time ago ranged from a few percent to several tens of percent. Of course, the data for Bulgaria is not adequate for statistical evaluation, and we expect the number of cases of infection to increase. Second, the favorable fact that we have started to apply restrictive measures at the very early stage of the infection's penetration. Now, with the introduction of compulsory screening of donated blood the risk of transmission of the infection by this route will disappear, which is a further favorable factor for our country.

I am saying all this not to underestimate the risk or to encourage false complacency. The danger of AIDS is a real one, and everyone should be guided by this in determining his or her own behavior. AIDS knows no state, social, racial, or religious dividing lines. It penetrates everywhere, but cannot surmount one impenetrable barrier, namely the barrier of sexual morals. It is high time now to live sensibly in a sexual respect. Every one of us should remember that here his own health and fate lie in his own hands.

TRUD SUPPLEMENT ON ASPECTS OF AIDS PROBLEMS

AU021720 [Editorial report] Sofia TRUD on 1 July 1987 carries on pages 1, 3, and 4 of a supplemental entitled "Common Sense Amid Illusions and Fear," dealing with various aspects of action against AIDS, details of the nature of the disease, and reports from different parts of the country on prevention measures.

The supplement opens with an interview on page 1, with Lyubomir Shindarov, first deputy minister of national health, given to the daily TRUD. Entitled "Sound Moral Behavior Is the Only Barrier Against AIDS," it provides details of AIDS screening in Bulgaria and preventive measures taken.

The interview is followed by an "editorial postscript" on the same page, which comments on the interview and pleads for more information on the preventive measures adopted in Bulgaria against AIDS, as well as criticizing the fact that "so far 10 Bulgarian citizens have been discovered to be infected by AIDS -- 2 of them because of their own immoral behavior, but 8 of them because of the careless attitude of the health organs."

On page 3 the supplement carries an interview with Colonel Khristo Velichkov, head of the People's Militia Criminal Department, who speaks of the "risk groups" and explains the necessity for a more careful screening of homosexuals and drug addicts. He adds that "despite the measures adopted, prostitution, homosexuality, and drug addiction are increasing among minors and youths." Colonel Velichkov points out that in view of the increasing danger of the disease, the "Ministry of Interior organs will no longer regard prostitution, homosexuality, and drug addiction as activities associated with crime, but the restriction of the increasing number of sexual contacts of such a nature will also restrict the risk of contracting AIDS." Colonel Velichkov calls for extensive cooperation among parents, teachers, educational institutions, and the Komsomol in the struggle for better sexual education.

In a short interview on the same page, Dr. Todorka Dukhovnikova of the intensive care ward of the Sofia Clinic for Infectious Diseases denies the "rumor that this hospital is allegedly bursting with AIDS patients," and adds that there are no AIDS patients at this clinic at the present moment -- neither Bulgarians, nor foreigners.

Dr Dukhovnikova complains about the poor quality of equipment and medical supplies in her hospital for the treatment of AIDS patients, however, and she does not exclude the possibility, that "certain patients of the risk group may have to be hospitalized by the end of the year."

An article by Stefka Mateeva on page 3 is entitled: "Monopoly on Information at the Service of Psychosis." It criticizes the fact that information on AIDS in Bulgaria is merely restricted to a single department of the Ministry of National Health, while other responsible institutions, such as the Ministry of National Education, and also the youth organizations have only limited access to information sources about AIDS. Mateeva explains that a "special interdepartmental group" has been established, but "the Ministry of National Health, and Prof Shindarov, in particular, are the actual leaders." "We would hardly deny the decisive and irreplaceable role of the leader personality at such moments, especially if it is a highly competent person of great scientific prestige, but we strongly object to any excessive concentration of power in connection with such an important and decisive issue directly concerning the future of our nation," the author adds. She further stresses the "growing dissatisfaction spreading among the medical cadres in the country toward the information policy of the Ministry of National health regarding AIDS prevention."

A postscript at the bottom of page 3, entitled "Our Proposals," repeats the criticism of the "monopoly of any personality of institution" regarding public information on AIDS, calling for "total and unconditional publicity for all medical, organizational, and research problems concerning AIDS". The postscript ends with various recommendations to citizens on personal health protection and behavior, and urges readers to write to the daily TRUD on all questions concerning AIDS.

Page 4 contains various materials that cite risks for blood donors and discuss other possibilities of infection, such as visits to hairdressers and cosmetic centers.

An item on the same page summarizes local correspondents' reports from Ruse, Plovdiv, Tolbukhin, Vidin, Sofia okrug, Pleven, Stara Zagora, Razggrad, Burgas, Pennik, and Sliven, where doctors are interviewed on the "state of the country's preparation". It appears from all these interviews that training for specialists, equipment, and laboratory tests in screening blood donors and various other types of research work are lagging.

An article on the same page by Kalcho Ivanov, entitled "Everything Possible and All The Truth," describes the "real danger that the dynamic spreading of the disease may outstrip the preventive and health protection measures."

A report on the same page by Konstantsa Ancheva reports on the first case of death from AIDS -- a foreign student in Bulgaria, who had contacts with four women from Ruse and Pleven, but the women could not be identified. The author calls for more "public control" in connection with AIDS problems, which, however, "should not degenerate into a witch hunt."

An article by Petko Simeonov, entitled: "Innocent and Surprised," deals with moral aspects of self-protection against AIDS and analyzes the impact exerts by fear of the disease on social life in Bulgaria. He points out that "the fear of sin was one of the ancient Bulgarians' greatest virtues in the past," and adds that "time has come to remember this and numerous other things."

DETAILS OF UPCOMING JOINT ARMY EXERCISE WITH USSR

AU131221 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Jul 87 p 2

[CTK report: "Prior to the Military Exercises of the Czechoslovak People's Army and the Soviet Army; Consistent Fulfillment of Document]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- "Czechoslovakia is consistently fulfilling the final document of the Stockholm conference, something which has also been fully proven by the bilateral military exercise which was held last February, and which was attended by observers from the signatory states. We are also proceeding in the same way now, prior to the military exercises of the Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA] and the Central Group of Soviet Forces in the CSSR, which will be held next week between 15 and 21 July," said Vladimir Polacek, representative of the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at a press conference in Prague yesterday [9 July]. He said that 35 observers from 18 countries have applied to observe the exercises in Czechoslovakia: from the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Finland, France, Netherlands, SFRY, Canada, the Hungarian People's Republic, the GDR, the FRG, Norway, the Polish People's Republic, Austria, Switzerland, Spain, Sweden, Italy, the United States of America, and Great Britain.

Lieutenant General Jiri Brychta, first deputy chief of the CSLA's general staff, explained the upcoming exercise in detail and the conditions which will be created for observers. He said that the ground forces' exercise will be attended by one Soviet Army tank division with logistics [zabezpecovaci] units. The exercise will involve a total of 17,000 people, of which 16,500 will be Soviet Army troops and 500 CSLA troops. (In response to journalists' questions he explained that this will be an exercise of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in the CSSR, which will be used for cooperation training, and thus it will be attended by the staff and one mechanized infantry battalion of the CSLA). Deployed in the exercise will be 300 tanks, 250 antitank guided-missile launchers mounted on combat vehicles, 140 artillery pieces of 100 mm caliber and larger, 12 rocket launchers, 14 helicopters providing fire support, and 7 transport helicopters.

He said further that the stay and the activity of the observers will be organized in such a way as to comply with the individual points of the Stockholm conference document. The observers will be transported to the exercise area on 16 July; they will be informed about the objective and the stages of the exercise, and about the starting [vychodiskove] positions. They will receive 1:500,000 maps, the observation program, and a sketch showing the deployment of the troops. At the same time they will be informed about the geographical position, and will also have the opportunity to follow the activity of companies, battalions, regiments, and divisions. They will be able to visit some detachments and establish contact with commanders and soldiers.

Answering the question as to how the NATO countries have been fulfilling the final document of the Stockholm Conference, Jiri Brychta said that NATO and other West European states have announced 11 exercises for this year. It is envisaged that they will be held in the fall, and we are prepared to send observers to them, the first deputy chief of the General Staff said. "By announcing military activity and its organization, the European states, the United States of America, and Canada are fulfilling their commitments adopted in Stockholm," Jiri Brychta added.

"The planned exercise will in no way disturb travel and tourism," J. Brychta answered to a question by Hungarian Radio. "The exercise will be held in an excercise area, all transfers will be done by railroad and at night."

JOINT SOVIET SCI-TECH MEETING ENDS IN PRAGUE

AU081738 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Jul 87 p 2

[CTK report: "Faster Utilization in Production Practice; the Session of the Permanent Subcommission for Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the CSSR and the USSR Has Ended in Prague"]

[Excerpts] Prague (CTK) -- The 39th session of the Permanent Subcommission for Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the CSSR and the USSR ended in Prague on Friday [3 Jul]. The session was attended by Jaromir Obzina, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Development. A document summarizing the results of the talks was signed at the end of the deliberations by Ladislav Kubicek, deputy chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Development, and by Leonid Yefremov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

The representatives of the two countries noted that mutual scientific-technical cooperation is being developed on the basis of the Program of Long-Term Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the CSSR and the USSR Through the Year 2000, signed by Gustav Husak and Mikhail Gorbachev in May 1985. In heavy engineering the cooperation is oriented toward the development of machinery and equipment for conventional and nuclear power engineering, and new generation equipment for hydroelectric power plants is also being developed. What is involved in nuclear power engineering is, above all, cooperation in learning the production of components for 1,000 mw reactors.

In electronics and in electrical engineering Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation concentrates on the development, production, and extensive use of computer and microprocessor technology in various branches of the national economy. New automated systems for the control of technological processes as well as automated design systems are being jointly developed, and cooperation in the sectors of consumer electronics and electrical engineering is developing intensively. In the development of new materials, the collaboration of our own and Soviet worksites is oriented toward solving issues connected with technology aimed at obtaining new alloys of nonferrous metals, high-purity metals, amorphous metals, powder metallurgy, sintered carbide, polymer composite materials, and similar materials. Attention is also being paid to questions connected with new technologies for machining [opracovani] materials using laser.

Good cooperation is developing in agriculture, including biotechnologies. Joint work continues on cultivating new hybrids of wheat and barley; a joint Czechoslovak-Soviet laboratory for biotechnologies in animal production has begun operating in Nitra. The current stage of cooperation in science and technology is characterized by the fact that its main objective is employing such forms of collaboration, which would even more accelerate the introduction of the results of scientific-technical progress into production practice. [paragraph continues]

More than 100 Czechoslovak and Soviet organizations are establishing direct production and scientific-technical relations, and more than 20 organizations from each country are participating in joint ventures, international associations, and joint collectives of scientists and specialists. [passage omitted]

Comrade Leonid Yefremov left for home the same day.

HUSAK RECEIVES USSR ENVOY IN PRAGUE

LD131540 Prague CTK in English 1602 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] Prague July 13 (CTK) General secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President Gustav Husak received here Monday [13 July] Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia Viktor Lomakin to discuss some topics of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation.

AGREEMENT WITH USSR ON VIDEO RECORDERS SIGNED

LD091659 Prague CTK in English 1539 GMT 9 Jul 87

[Text] Moscow July 9 (CTK correspondent) -- An agreement between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union on cooperation in the production of video-tape recorders was signed here today in the course of the talks of Czechoslovak and Soviet deputy premiers Ladislav Gerle and Ivan Silayev.

The agreement was signed by Czechoslovak Minister of the Electrotechnical Industry Milan Kubat and Soviet Minister of Electronic Industry Vladislav Kolesnikov.

According to the agreement, Czechoslovakia will export mechanical parts for video-tape recorders to the Soviet Union, and import some electronic modules for their production.

Milan Kubat and Vladislav Kolesnikov signed also an agreement between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union on specialization in the production of electronic parts and increase in their exports to Czechoslovakia.

PRAGUE, BEIJING SIGN ECONOMIC, CULTURAL PROTOCOL

LD091327 Prague CTK in English 1230 GMT 9 Jul 87

[Text] Prague Jul 9 (CTK) -- A protocol on friendly relations and cooperation between Prague and Beijing, including economic cooperation, cultural exchanges etc, was signed during a working visit to Prague by Mayor of Beijing Chen Xidong.

During the visit, taking place at the invitation of the Prague City National Committee, the Chinese representative admired the Prague underground saying it is one of the world's best. He also said that Beijing representatives can use in many respects the experiences of their Prague colleagues, especially in the sphere of modernization.

RCP'S STEFAN ANDREI RECEIVED BY HUSAK

AU091902 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1807 GMT 9 Jul 87

[Text] Prague AGERPRES 9/7/1987 -- The general secretary of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Gustav Husak, received Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, now on a visit to that country upon the invitation of the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

On the occasion friendly greetings and best wishes were conveyed to Gustav Husak from Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Thanking, Gustav Husak requested that a warm salute be conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu as well as wishes of further successes in his activity.

BILAK MEETS WITH MSZMP'S SZUROS IN PRAGUE

LD082058 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1500 GMT 8 Jul 87

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, had a meeting today in Prague with Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, who is holidaying in Czechoslovakia. They briefed each other on topical issues of the life of both fraternal parties, and discussed possibilities for further developing cooperation.

LATEST COOPERATION PLANS WITH HUNGARY REVIEWED

AU101837 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Jul 87 p 1

[Gejza Vilcek dispatch from Budapest: "Completing What We Have Begun; Plans for Developing Czechoslovak-Hungarian Cooperation"]

[Text] The 22d session of the Czechoslovak-Hungarian Mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation was held a few days ago. The committee's co-chairman, deputy premiers Pavel Hrivnak and Jozsef Marjai, signed in Budapest a protocol on the accomplishment of tasks following from the agreements concluded by the top party representatives and premiers of the two countries. The committee also approved the execution plan for the Long-Term Program of Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Through the Year 2000.

The committee session was characterized by an increased effort to accelerate the completion of cooperation agreements which are being worked out, and to expand the implementation of new forms of cooperation. In the mutual economic relations between our countries, production cooperation and specialization is no novelty. However, the percentage of goods produced in cooperation is not growing as smoothly as one could expect on the basis of the proximity of our countries and of the existing broad possibilities. The representatives of our two countries agree in regarding the intensification and expansion of cooperation and specialization as a considerable reserve for making mutual integration relations more dynamic. That is why the negotiations and consultations on expanding the scope for cooperation have been started. [paragraph continues]

In engineering we have obvious possibilities for jointly producing equipment for sugar beet harvesting; and reserves have been uncovered in the rubber industry and in the production of medical drugs. Hungary is most interested in production cooperation with the Czechoslovak automobile industry, since it wants to increase the deliveries of passenger cars to the Hungarian People's Republic; it is also interested in speeding up the construction of hydro-projects on the Danube and in improving spare part deliveries for imported machinery.

Nevertheless, the uncovering of reserves is merely the first phase; and bilateral goodwill is far from being identicial with cooperation. The committee session positively evaluated the fact that the number of agreements on production cooperation prolonged for a 5-year period has increased to 19. However, in the new fields in which cooperation is a distinct possibility, the plans are not being carried out at a satisfactory rate.

The acceleration of efforts became apparent with the conclusion of agreements on the exchange of goods. This year's mutual goods exchange is planned to amount to R 1,644.9 million; however, in order to accomplish this it is necessary to accelerate the conclusion of contracts and the execution of mutual deliveries, particularly spare part deliveries, which have been a weak link in our cooperation for some time. A reliable adherence to deadlines and to the range of spare parts has a feed-back on our mutual trade, helping to increase it. On the other hand, opposite tendencies weaken trust, and constant worries about spare parts make it more difficult to increase exchange.

A new element in economic cooperation is the possibility to set up joint enterprises. Currently we have only one joint Czechoslovak-Hungarian enterprise -- the HALDEX in Ostrava, which specializes in extracting raw materials from pit heaps. But consultations are underway also in other spheres, and the committee has noted with satisfaction in this context that specific working schedules and deadlines exist for concluding agreements on direct production cooperation and on joint enterprises.

To finalize the cooperation relations which have been initiated, to accelerate their realization, to step up the rate of concluding and fulfilling contracts, to finish the work started on the realization of new forms of cooperation -- these are the main directions Czechoslovak-Hungarian economic cooperation is now taking.

LEADERS' GREETINGS ON MONGOLIAN NATIONAL DAY

AU131310 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Jul 87 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations to Mongolia"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Lumbomir Strougal, CSSR premier, sent Jambyn Batmonh, Central Committee general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic (MPR), and Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, the following congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the MPR'S national holiday, the 66th anniversary of the victory of the People's Revolution:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government and people, as well as on our own behalf, we send you and the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the Great People's Hural, the MPR Council of Ministers, and all fraternal Mongolian people comradely greetings and congratulations on the occasion of the MPR's national holiday, the 66th anniversary of the victory of the People's Revolution.

The Czechoslovak people deeply respect the results that are being achieved by Mongolian working people in implementing the conclusions of the 19th MPRP Congress on the road of the country's socialist construction. The constant deepening of alliance and all-round cooperation between the MPR and the states of the socialist community represents a significant contribution to these efforts.

We highly appreciate the MPR's principled peace policy and its untiring constructive efforts to ensure peace and build a system of security in Asia, in the Pacific area, and throughout the world.

We are convinced that the traditional relations of friendship and fraternal cooperation between our parties, peoples, and states, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will continue to successfully develop and deepen for the benefit of the CSSR and MPR people, in the interests of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and of the common fight for a lasting peace in the world.

We wish you, dear comrades, many further successes in your work for the MPR's all-round flourishing.

Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, sent Bat-Ochityn Altangerel, MPRP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the MPR Great People's Hural, a congratulatory telegram on the MPR's national holiday.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, sent a congratulatory telegram on the same occasion to Mangalyn Dugersuren, MPR minister of foreign affairs.

CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM HOLDS SESSION

LD132002 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] At its session today the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee discussed assessing the results of economic development for the first half of the current year and a draft state implementation plan for the state budget, as well as the currency plan for 1988. It noted that, thanks to the initiative of the working people, the shortfalls due to exceptional frosts in the first quarter of the year are gradually being eliminated. Industrial production increased by 2.7 percent, which is more than set by the plan. In principle, the aims in the sphere of living standards are being fulfilled. At the same time, the Presidium subjected to strict criticism the fact that the overall progress of intensification of the national economy is so far not in harmony with the planned intentions and aims of the 17th congress. It pointed to the fact that significant deviation in the fulfillment of qualitative indices results in the dynamism of creation of the national income being lower than set by the plan. The plan fulfillment is marked by unevenness, which causes difficulties in the relations between supplier and consumer and influences unfavorably the smooth running of production.

The course of investment construction is unsatisfactory, particularly in the large number of projects under construction. The Presidium also expressed dissatisfaction with the development of stocks and the slow rate of innovations. The Presidium designated as the main cause of these shortcomings the fact that the standard of management and planning along the entire management axis, beginning with the central organs and down to enterprises, does not correspond to the new, considerably demanding requirements. It stressed the need at all levels of management and in all segments of the economy, and particularly in enterprises that do not meet their tasks, to accept concrete operative measures for the fulfillment of this year's plan, particularly in qualitative indices. It is absolutely necessary to increase the responsibility of management employees for a reliable safeguarding of the regular pace and increasing quality of production and for the consistent implementation of the adopted resolutions. The management organs and labor collectives must enthusiastically implement the transformation toward increasing efficiency.

It is the task of party organs and organizations to increase the efficiency of political, organizational, cadre, and ideological work in implementing the social and economic program of the congress, to create an atmosphere of demands, discipline, and responsibility. The Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPCZ voiced agreement with the intentions of the state implementation plan for the development of national economy over next year. Its aim is faster progress in the intensification of the national economy, overcoming the present shortcomings in the fulfillment of the 8th 5-Year-Plan in the interest of safeguarding their final aims. The increase of the national income by 3.5 percent, which is set by the plan, requires considerably more efficient utilization of the intensive factors of growth, increasing the quality of production, and speeding up scientific-technological progress.

The draft of the plan creates the prerequisites for a further growth of material and cultural standards. Its aim is to include Czechoslovakia to a greater degree in the international division of labor, and in particular with the socialist countries.

The draft of the state budget for 1988 secures the covering of the planned needs of the society and the population while the budget management will remain balanced. It envisages tightening up the husbandry regime in the production and non-production spheres. The currency plan has been prepared in the same spirit.

The implementation of these demanding but realistic tasks requires us to mobilize more efficiently the existing reserves and resources. The Presidium set the task to concentrate the effort of party bodies and organizations on this goal, and on developing the initiative of the working people.

The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee went on to discuss the set of measures of the federal government and of the national governments toward the implementation of the conclusions of 17th CPCZ Congress in the domestic market. It expressed its consent to the principles regarding the restructuring of the management of domestic trade and public catering. In these spheres, too, it is envisaged that the authority and responsibility of enterprises will be substantially increased, their work will be based on the application of financial autonomy [khozraschot]; in addition, the dependence of the creation of resources for rewarding the staff on the achieved results will be reinforced.

The conclusions adopted aim at speeding up the circulation of goods, removing various administrative obstacles in the trade activity, securing a more flexible reaction of the domestic market to the needs of the consumers, and creating more favorable prerequisites for improving its material-technical base. The new mechanism for managing the domestic market will begin to be verified and will be gradually applied in selected organizations beginning 1 January 1988.

A decision was also made to carry out a number of provisions aiming at improving the supply of industrial goods, in particular, in the interest of reinforcing the balance of the domestic market.

In state restaurants and hotels, beginning 1 January 1988 a similar management mechanism will be introduced on a full scale. The management and planning system will be greatly simplified and the scale of administrative work will be limited. Based on the principles of financial autonomy [khozraschot], the financial involvement of the staff in improving the standards of their enterprises and their economic results will increase. The task was set to do away during the next year with loss-making in this sphere.

In the interest of greater flexibility and competitive spirit, it is envisaged that other economic organizations, such as united farming cooperatives and mass organizations, will also be allowed to take on public catering. Beginning 1 January 1988, individual citizens, assisted by their family members, will also be allowed to carry out public catering and to open small shops, particularly in villages, in a form of economic lease [former ekonomickeha pronajmu].

In order to secure a better provision of various complementary, seasonal, and emergency services, it is also envisaged that better use will be made of people taking on a second job.

The principles of a new mechanism of managing the domestic market and public catering will be published.

At the session of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, a number of other issues concerning domestic and foreign policy were discussed. The Presidium praised the results of the talks between Comrade Gustav Husak and Spanish King Juan Carlos I, and called for the further advancement of the relations between Czechoslovakia and Spain. It acknowledged the report of Comrade Alois Indra about the meeting of the chairmen of the parliaments of the Warsaw Pact member states in Warsaw, which made a significant contribution to the coordination of the activity of the parliaments of the fraternal countries in the fight for peace and disarmament and for deepening the cooperation among the fraternal countries, and the information about the talks between Comrade Milos Jakes and Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA ON ATHEIST EDUCATION

AU111612 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Jul 87 p 5

[Article by Peter Prusak of Bratislava: "On the Communist Party's Relationship Toward Citizens-Believers; Weltanschauung Education Under the Conditions of Restructuring"]

[Excerpts] The entire history of the CPCZ is filled with struggles for social justice, and for liberation of toiling masses from material and spiritual oppression and exploitation, with struggles against capitalism, and for socialism. In these struggles it was also molding its relationship vis-a-vis religion and churches. [passage omitted]

In none of its programs had the party been pushing religion forward and isolating itself from believing masses. On the contrary, it had been striving to win them over and to integrate them in the struggle against all social abuses, for a more just social order, for socialism. [passage omitted]

The party's history is the example of its endeavor to unite working people having different weltanschauung in the interest of solving common, vitally important problems and tasks. This experience, which the party has acquired in the work with believers, has great importance for the further development of our socialist society and peace today as well.

What determines the tasks in the sphere of weltanschauung and, within its framework, of atheistic education in the current stage of our society's development? They are given by the strategy of the acceleration of the social and economic development of society, determined by the 17th CPCZ Congress, by the dimensions of the tasks of the fundamental restructuring of all spheres of social life. In his concluding speech at the Fifth CPCZ Central Committee Session, Comrade Gustav Husak said that "our society is entering a new stage, which brings new tasks and puts considerably greater demands on our entire party and all working people." This means that the tasks of restructuring also apply directly to believers -- we cannot realize these tasks without them. [passage omitted]

Thus we are facing the task of activating the believing citizens, including clergymen, even more, and involving them in the process of the acceleration of our socialist society's development and in the struggle for peace. At present, various clerical-anticommunist forces in the West are launching an initiative aimed at dissuading believers from cooperation with communists in general, and in our country in particular, to dissuade them from a common course in further building socialism, which is a reliable guarantor of establishing lasting peace among nations. From its founding, the CPCZ has never divided society into believers and nonbelievers. It has always strived to unite the working people, for their political unity in the struggle for the liberation from oppression and exploitation. Philosophical disputes about weltanschauung questions did not prevent believers from voting in elections for Communists, and building moral and political unity with them in the struggle for socialism and progress. For example, as early in 1928, when the CPCZ had 93,200 members, it got 934,223 votes (13.2 percent), that is, 10 times the number of its members. In the 1946 elections, too, a great part of believers throughout the Republic voted for the Communists, and the party had gradually won the majority of the people for its policy. [paragraph continues]

Today the decisive majority of believers vote for the policy of the CPCZ, for socialism and peace. This is the historic truth and the current fact. Believers have disproved in practice the thesis propagated by reactionary clerical circles that cooperation between believers and atheists is not possible.

All the practice to date shows that differing weltanschauung views do not prevent our citizens in their everyday work and life from behaving democratically and tolerantly toward each other. They are rejecting religious and any other fanatism, which upsets relations among them. When we say that despite differing weltanschauung our citizens are displaying mutual respect, this does not mean that prejudices and problems would no longer persist among them. However, they are striving to solve them in such a way as to avoid unnecessary misunderstandings and conflicts, because the various reactionary forces and fanatical circles in the West, and individuals and small groups at home, keep precise count of such misunderstanding and conflicts.

Therefore it is all-the-more necessary to continue to consistently expose their intentions and uncompromisingy combat their attempts to misuse believers' religious feelings against socialism. We have always fought against the misuse of religion for antisocialist and antiprogressive distinguished, and still does, spontaneous displays of religious belief by the working people from intentional activity of programmed political clericalism.

The Communist Party has never put into the foreground issues of weltanschuung differences as issues of first rate importance, not even in the party itself. [passage omitted]

It is known that even today a part of the party members, especially the older ones, are partly religiously encumbered. But with them and with believers we had collectivized our countryside, carried out the industrialization of Slovakia, built socialism. However, this does not mean at all that the party abandoned, or should abandon, the weltanschauung education. The party, if it wants to successfully implement its humanitarian ideals, cannot abandon its ideology and its core -- the Marxist-Leninist weltanschauung. Because in it is the strength, the superiority of the communist movement over other social, political, and philosophical movements and currents, the superiority of socialism over capitalism. [passage omitted]

The party has always given weltanschauung education to its members as well as to the public, and the restructuring requiries that we do it today too, more purposefully and more effectively. Although we realize its significance and importance, we cannot put weltanschauung into the foreground and then according to it divide our society into believers and nonbelievers, because weltanschauung is only one criterion, and moreover only secondary criterion, to some people. The decisive, the determining criterionis man's social status, the material existence determining his consciousness -- the spiritual life. [passage omitted]

The cardinal question, the main criterion of people's assessment is not weltanschauung, but the dedication to the cause of socialism, their share in building it. The overwhelming majority of believers is taking an active part in the construction effort, a matter which the party -- as the political vanguard -- highly values. [passage omitted]

However, there also are people who, for various reasons, would like to push into the foreground questions of weltanschauung differences, who would like to turn philosophic-theological disputes and polemics into a methodological starting point, and thus complicate the everyday relations among people and make the solution of practical issues and the fulfillment of the primary socioeconomic tasks more difficult. Such tendencies are at sharp variance with the effort aimed at the implementation of the line of acceleration and restructuring of our society.

The effort aimed at further deepening and strengthening the political-moral unity of Communists and believers does not constitute the weakening of the Marxist-Leninist weltanschauung, the theoretical-methodical foundation of socialism. On the contrary, it is to lead to the strengthening of the weltanschauung education, and this fundamentally by means of the method of objective persuasion in accordance with the democratic principles of socialism. The process of the further democratization of our society cannot be interpreted as the tolerance of undesirable activity of antidemocratic clerical groups, of a "secret church," of political-clerical emigrees, of various clerical anticommunist centers in the West. It is no secret that in individual churches there are individuals and small groups of people who are encumbered by a clerical-fascist past, and who are elevating clerical ambitions above the interests and goals of our society to continue on the path of building socialism. From their side voices are already resounding, submitting demands that the church policy after 1968 must be reassessed, and many of its principles and the laws regulating the relationship between our state and religions and churches must be abandoned.

The attempts to revive political clericalism, political opposition under the mantle of religion are at variance with the interests of the broad masses, they have an antisocialist character, and are doomed in advance to fail. Our entire political system enables our believers to sufficiently express and implement their interests in harmony with national interests. [passage omitted]

The further development of atheist education requires overcoming a number of problems in the theory and practice of atheism, and puts much greater emphasis on its positive aspect. The weltanschauung education and moral education must constitute its core. [passage omitted]

The further successes of atheist education will depend, above all, on the correct comprehension of atheism's place in the entire system of the ideoeducational work, on its being closely connected with the entire package of theoretical and practical issues, which the party and the entire society have been resolving since the 17th CPCZ Congress.

HUSAK MEETS REGIONAL, CITY PARTY CHIEFS

LD131807 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] Chaired by CPCZ Central Committee General Secretary Gustav Husak, and in the presence of the members and candidate members of Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, Secretariat members of the CPCZ Central Committee, and the chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Audit Commission, a state-wide meeting with the chief secretaries of party regional committees and the city party committees of Prague and Bratislava was held in Prague today.

Those present discussed the implementation of the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and of the follow-up meetings of the party Central Committee. They paid special attention to securing the implementation of the strategic line of speeding up economic and social development, as reflected in 8th 5-Year Plan, and developing the political tools of the leading role of the party. In this connection the chief secretaries were acquainted with the results of the sessions of the Presidium of the Central Committee, which in a principled discussion on the fulfillment of the plan in the first half of this year, carried out a critical analysis of the shortcomings and also discussed measures that would lead to the implementation of the tasks for this entire year and a good preparation of the plan for 1988.

In harmony with the proceeding that was agreed upon for working out the principles, and which was endorsed by the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee in connection with restructuring of the economic mechanism, they discussed the issues to be put forward for general discussion on the bill of the Law on State Enterprise, and how the bill is to be discussed by party bodies and primary organizations, by state and economic bodies, by organizations associated in the National Front and also by working collectives at workplaces.

RABIES CASES CONTINUE TO INCREASE

AU101525 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 9 Jul 87 p 3

Lubomir Olach article: "Rabies Continue To Be a Threat"

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] In recent years rabies have been on the advance again. They are causing considerable losses in our country and the annual direct and indirect losses in the CSSR arising from rabies have been estimated at about Kcs10 million. In Slovakia rabies exist in practically all districts. Last year the staff of the Slovak veterinary service registered 224 animals infected with rabies, and cases of rabies were also registered in Bratislava. [passage omitted]

Some 100,000 heads of beef cattle and 140,000 dogs are being inoculated against rabies in Slovakia annually. Even though the inoculation yields results, this disease still persists on our territory and, unfortunately, is on an upward trend. Therefore -- even when there is only a suspicion of rabies -- one has to proceed quickly with utmost responsibility. Timely measures can prevent not only considerable economic losses, but also save human lives.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN AFFAIRS APPOINTMENT -- The federal government today appointed Jaromir Johanes the first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the CSSR. [Text] [Prague Television Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 10 Jul 87 LD]

SLOVAK POPULATION IN 1986 -- There were 38,300 marriages and 8,300 divorces in Slovakia last year. There were also 86,700 live births in that period, and 50,100 abortions; 53,000 persons died. The annual population's increase was 29,400 persons. [Summary] [Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 17 Jun 87 p 5 AU]

SED'S DOHLUS ATTENDS RECEPTION FOR CPSU DELEGATION

LD101848 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1209 GMT 10 Jul 87

[Text] Berlin, 10 Jul (ADN) -- The constant enhancement of the party's leading role, the improvement of its style of work closely linked to the masses, and creative action by communists in work teams are the decisive conditions in implementing the SED's economic strategy. This was stated by Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at a reception today for a study delegation of the CPSU Central Committee, led by Konstantin Mogilnichenko, deputy chief of the Organizational Party Work Department of the CPSU Central Committee. The steady deepening of the fraternal bond with the CPSU and the Soviet Union remains the basis for the successful progress of the GDR.

In an exchange of views K. Mogilnichenko stressed that currently the CPSU is concentrating all its strength on involving all working people in implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the following Central Committee plenums.

CATHOLICS MEETING OPENS IN DRESDEN 10 JULY

AU140743 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11-12 Jul 87 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] Dresden (ADN) -- The 3-day 1987 Catholics Meeting started in Dresden on Friday morning [10 July] with a pastoral day. Those taking part include 1,200 priests, deacons, full-time pastoral care workers, as well as members of pastoral councils and corresponding bodies. The day's church events were opened by a mass in the cathedral. Joachim Cardinal Meisner, chairman of the Berlin Bishop's Conference, welcomed all participants. A special welcome was accorded to Josef Cardinal Ratzinger, prefect of the Roman Catholic Congregation. [passage omitted]

The first meeting of this kind attended by Catholic Christians from all bezirke under GDR jurisdiction was organized by the Berlin Bishops' Conference. The bishops express the hope and the wish that "everybody will experience a joyful community in religion" -- like in Erfurt in 1981 on the occasion of the 750th anniversary of St Elizabeth's death. [passage omitted]

The Catholics Meeting will be highlighted and concluded on Sunday by a pilgrimage to the festival grounds in the Great Garden of Dresden. A special service will be celebrated in the morning by Joachim Cardinal Meisner together with all bishops present. Among the guests are Franziszek Cardinal Macharski, Krakow (Poland); Archbishop Karl Berg, Salzburg (Austria); Bishop Kornel Pataky, Gyor (Hungary); Bishop Joan Robu, Bucharest (Romania); Bishop Karl Lehmann, Mainz (FRG); Bishop Henri Derouet, Arras (France); Bishop Gerhard Ludwig Goebel, Tromso (Norway); and Bishop Aloysius Bemers, Haarlem (Netherlands).

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS 1986 BUDGET FIGURES

AU011015 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27-28 Jun 87 p 3

["Budget Report for the Year 1986: Implementation of Important Revenues and Expenditures of the State Budget"]

[Text] I. Revenues

	in millions of marks
Total revenues	247,013.3
Important revenues:	
-- Revenues from national combines and enterprises:	
-levies from production and trade funds	29,028.5
-net profits	38,663.6
-contributions for social funds	33,968.1
-product-linked levies	43,658.6
-- Remittances from banks	8,558.2
-- Levies from agricultural enterprises	5,938.9
-- Revenues of state institutions in agriculture, particularly from services of the state veterinary service	896.4
-- Revenues from soil utilization fees	177.1
-- Revenues from water utilization fees and other revenues of the water management directorate	1,802.2
-- Revenues from craftsmen's production cooperatives and from other socialist cooperatives	4,634.7
-- Revenues from private craftsmen and tradesmen	4,848.5
-- Revenues from the wage tax of workers and office workers	9,035.4
-- Revenues from the research of the Academy of Sciences and of college-type schools	915.4
-- Revenues from rents of the communal housing administrations of the communes	355.6
-- Revenues of the state education institutions, particularly for room and board and participants' fees	697.2

particularly from:	
-public education	388.7
-college and technical school education	258.5
-vocational training	9.7
-adult qualification	40.3
-- Revenues of the state health service institutions	8,527.3
in particular:	
-payments for services of the health service made by social insurance	6,864.6
-revenues of the pharmacies and orthopedic workshops	1,085.5
-other revenues such as receipts for services provided by laundries, parents, contributions to nurseries, cost contributions in homes for the elderly and nursing homes	577.2
-- Revenues of social insurance	17,711.3
in particular:	
-from the shares to the contribution of enterprises, state organs and institutions, and cooperatives	9,934.8
-from the working peoples' shares to the contribution	7,766.5
-- Revenues of the state institutions in the sector of culture, recreation, of sports facilities and of youth institutions	1,090.3
particularly from:	
-culture	570.3
-recreation and sports facilities	222.0
-youth institutions	298.0
-- Revenues of the radio service	125.9
-- Revenues of the television service	460.1
-- Revenues from communal measures and services	129.7
-- Dues and other administrative fees of the state apparatus and economic management organs	338.3
-- Community taxes	549.3

II. Expenditures

	in millions of marks
Overall expenditures	246,368.3
Important expenditures:	
-- Budget means for science and technology and for research institutions	2,748.3

particularly for:

-science and technology in the enterprises and combines of the state-owned economy	1,749.7
-science and technology in agriculture and forestry	300.5
-research and development of the Academy of Sciences	307.3
-research and development of the universities, colleges, and technical schools	274.4
-research and development in the research institutions of state organs	116.4

-- Expenditures for the research cooperation of the Academy of Sciences, the universities, and colleges that are being paid for by the combines 417.2

-- Budget means for social science research in academies and colleges 206.1

-- Budget means for financing investments 6,647.5

-- Expenditures for the maintenance and repair of communications 5,366.1

particularly for:

-the road system	2,773.4
-the railroad system	2,192.6
-maritime and inland ports and waterways	336.0

-- Product-linked price supports for raw materials and basic materials 11,290.3

-- State premiums for enterprises for temporary compensation for the effects of the introduction of contributions to social funds and the effects of changes in industrial prices in keeping with the plan while ensuring cost accounting 172.8

-- Grants for land improvement, premiums for investments, product-linked susplemental costs, and other production-promoting measures in agriculture 2,273.6

-- Product-linked price supports for production means for agricultural enterprises 3,134.3

-- Expenditures for the veterinary system, plant protection, special schools, exhibitions, and other measures in agriculture and forestry 751.1

-- Expenditures for recultivation measures 48.9

-- Expenditures for water management 861.4

-- Grants from the state budget for housing 15,593.5

particularly for:

-building new apartments	2,350.3
-building new educational, catering, and care institutions in the residential areas	2,379.0
particularly for:	
-kindergartens, classrooms, school gymnasiums, and other public education institutions	846.9
-nurseries, outpatient clinics, polyclinics, homes for the elderly, nursing homes, and other health and social service institutions	623.3
-culture and sports facilities, youth and recreational institutions as well as other service care institutions	908.8
-modernization of apartments to enhance living quality	487.3
-building repairs on existing apartments	3,039.9
-expenses on supplies of heat, warm water, garbage disposal, planting of greenery, and other management expenditures	3,966.1
-interests and repayment of investment loans for apartment buildings	3,370.9
-- Price supports for ensuring stable prices of essential goods and payments for the population	47,882.5
particularly for:	
-foodstuffs	30,859.1
-industrial consumer goods	11,095.2
-fares for long distance and local traffic	5,016.3
-potable water and dues for waste water treatment	491.0
-repairs and services	420.9
-- Expenditures for minor price corrections and seasonal measures	166.0
-- Expenditures for the education system	12,894.9
particularly for:	
-expenditures for public education	8,920.7
particularly for:	
-10-grade polytechnical secondary schools, enlarged secondary schools, and secondary school hostels	4,696.8
-special schools, particularly for training in natural sciences, languages, sports and the arts	102.7
-special schools for developing the personality of handicapped children and young people	378.2
-teaching and study devices	153.2
-toys and materials for use by children of preschool age and pupils in school hostels	57.8
-transportation of pupils	139.5

-public education institutions for the care and education of children of preschool age	1,620.1
-children's homes	240.4
-youth hostels	15.7
-special children's homes	48.8
-meals for pupils in general educational schools and meals for children in preschool institutions	947.5
-work and school sports communities for the promotion of pupils special interests within the framework of extracurricular activities	51.2
-Pioneer houses and stations	124.9
-local recreational activities for pupils during the summer, winter, and short vacations	58.2
-adult colleges	38.0
-institutions and measures for the care and education of children and juveniles who either have no parents or have no ties with their families	83.0
-institutions for the advanced training of public education teachers	109.1
-- Expenditures for colleges and technical schools	2,782.3
particularly for:	
-universities and colleges	1,199.7
-engineering and technical schools	421.7
-scholarships	655.9
-boarding schools	190.5
-catering for students in mess halls	138.1
-expenditures for vocational training	1,075.5
partcularly for:	
-enterprise vocational schools and enterprise apprentice hostels	800.8
-communal vocational schools and apprentice hostels	206.1
-practical vocational training in agriculture	42.9
-vocational counseling centers	13.5
-institutions for the advanced training of vocational school teachers	6.3
-- Expenditures for institutions of adult qualification	116.4
-- Expenditures for youth institutions including youth tourism	569.8
particularly for:	
-youth hostels, young tourist hotels, youth recreation centers	127.1
-domestic and foreign youth tourism	308.5
-central Pioneer camps	71.1

-- Expenditures for culture	2,393.7
particulary for:	
-theaters, open air stages, movie theaters, and orchestras	823.7
-culture houses, clubs, and promotion of folk arts	501.9
-cultural-political work of the concert and guest performance directorates	184.3
-museums and visual art institutions	269.3
-state libraries	164.5
-musical schools	52.5
-care for and preservation of monuments	77.0
-zoological and botanical gardens, as well as zoos for native animals	60.6
-cultural cooperation with foreign countries on the basis of agreements and accords such as, for example, exchange of artists and troupes	58.7
-- Expenditures for the maintenance of sports facilities such as stadiums, indoor swimming pools, gynmasiums, and other sports facilities	574.4
-- Expenditures for recreational activities and vacation service	447.7
particularly for:	
-subsidies for the FDGB vacation service	182.6
-local recreational facilities, such as tent sites, open air pools	205.7
-cultural care for the working people in health resorts	18.7
-- Grants for tourist trips to foreign countries, particularly for the cost of airline and rail transportation on organized trips abroad	191.0
-- Expenditures for communal measures and services such as, for example, street lighting, garbage removal, care for parks and gardens	965.2
-- Expenditures for the radio service	252.0
-- Expenditures for the television service	568.7
-- Expenditures for the state apparatus and the economic management organs	4,298.0
-- Expenditures for civil defense and fire prevention	161.1
-- Expenditures for national defense	14,045.4
-- Expenditures for public security, the administration of justice, and securing the state border	5,384.9

-- Expenditures for the health and social systems	13,013.6
particularly for:	
-hospitals	4,908.0
-polyclinics, outpatient clinics, and doctor's offices	2,652.4
-health system institutions for infant care	1,299.0
-institutions and measures ensuring hygiene at workplaces and in residential areas	153.1
-immunization service, disinfections, and other preventive measures for health protection	75.7
-scientific institutions of the health service in fields such as labor medicine, diabetes medicines, and vaccines	156.4
-emergency medical aid and ambulance service	198.3
-blood donation service	81.6
-X-ray institutes and central laboratories	24.0
-laundries and other health system supply organizations	137.2
-state allowances for children and maternity allowances	1,339.3
-homes for the elderly and nursing homes	938.5
-care for elderly citizens, household assistance, and providing lunches	211.0
-institutions for the social security and care of disabled and severely disabled citizens	186.5
-payments to nonstate homes for the elderly and nursing homes as well as to other institutions for care and services for citizens in need of care	184.3
-additional allowances for families with numerous children	94.6
-medical enlightenment and health education for developing a healthy way of life of the citizens such as, for example, the German Hygiene Museum, health education studios	34.9
-- Expenditures for remitting loans granted to young married couples as well as for remitting interest on loans	236.2
-- Expenditures of social insurance	34,186.1
particularly for:	
-pensions	16,952.0
-free medical care for the citizens	68,864.6
-medicines, drugs, medical aids, as well as other expenditures for health care	3,835.8
-sick pay	4,382.1
-pregnancy and maternity allowances	809.1
-subsidies to mothers for paid vacations	584.2
-(maternity leave) subsidies to mothers for paid vacations for the care for sick children	381.6
-reimbursements of expenditures, such as travel and accommodation expenses, for medical treatment in clinics and other health service institutions not located at the patient's place of residence	29.6

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS LEADER APPEARANCES

19-25 June

AU261604 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German from 19 through 25 June reports the following public appearances of GDR leaders (date of publication in parentheses):

Egon Krenz, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, and Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, attended the opening of a 3-day youth festival to mark Berlin's 750th anniversary in Berlin on 19 June. (20-21 June, pages 1-2)

Politburo Members Egon Krenz, SED Central Committee secretary, and Guenter Schabowski, SED Central Committee secretary and first secretary of the Berlin SED Bezirk Leadership; and SED Central Committee Members Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, and Berlin Mayor Eberhard Krack attended a concert by Mikis Theodorakis given on the occasion of the 3-day youth festival in Berlin on 21 June. (22 June, page 1)

Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, received a delegation of young liberals from the FRG headed by their chairman, Guido Westerwelle, in Berlin on 21 June. (20-21 June, page 2)

Hans-Joachim Boehme, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Halle SED Bezirk Leadership, attended the 34th Freiheit press festival in Halle. (date not given) (20-21 June, page 2)

Werner Felfe, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; Siegfried Lorenz, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk Leadership; Margarete Mueller, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member; and Bruno Lietz, minister of agriculture, forestry, and foodstuffs, attended a ceremony in Karl-Marx-Stadt "on the weekend" during which meritorious cooperative peasants and forest workers received awards. (22 June, page 2)

Guenter Schabowski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and Berlin Mayor Eberhard Krack attended a celebration of the Union of Small Gardeners, Settlers, and Small Livestock Breeders in Berlin on 20 June. (22 June, page 2)

Egon Krenz, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary; Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council; and Education Minister Margot Honecker attended the Central FDJ Active Meeting of Friendship Pioneer Leaders in Dresden on 22 June. (23 June page 1)

Alfred Neumann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, attended a reception given by Mozambican Ambassador Julio Goncalo Braga on the occasion of his country's national day in Berlin on 23 June. (24 June, page 2)

Werner Krolikowski, SED Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, visited the Schmalkalden Tool Combine in Schmalkalden on 24 June, familiarizing himself with the achievements of the working people. (25 June, page 3)

26-30 June

AU021850 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German from 26 through 30 June reports the following public appearances of GDR leaders (date of publication in parentheses):

Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier received Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet, national secretary for international affairs of the French Rally for the Republic, in East Berlin on 25 June (26 June, page 2).

Hary Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Committee, received Jose d'Elia, president of the Uruguayan trade union, in East Berlin on 25 June (26 June, page 7).

Guenter Schabowski, Politburo member SED Central Committee secretary and first secretary of the SED Berlin Bezirk Leadership, chaired the session of the SED Berlin Leadership Secretariat on 25 June in East Berlin (26 June, page 8).

Inge Lange, Politburo candidate member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; GDR Solidarity Committee President Kurt Seibt; and Deputy Foreign Minister Heinz-Dieter Winter attended a cocktail party given by Sindiso Mfenyana, head of the mission of the African National Congress, on 26 June in East Berlin (27-28 June, page 2).

Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received French politician Jacques Kosciusko-Morizet on 26 June in East Berlin (27-28 June, page 2).

1-9 July

AU101415 [Editorial report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German from 1 through 9 July reports the following public appearances of GDR leaders (date of publication in parentheses):

Guenther Bernardt, state secretary in the GDR Ministry for University and Technical School Affairs, received Antal Stark, State Secretary in the Ministry of Culture and Education of the Hungarian People's Republic, in East Berlin on 30 June (1 July, page 2).

Education Minister Margot Honecker received Zhu Min, daughter of Marshal of the Chinese People's Army Zhu De and professor at the Beijing Pedagogical University in East Berlin on 2 July (3 July, page 1).

Klaus Gysi, state secretary for church affairs, gave a reception for 65 church figures from all continents on the eve of the World Council of Churches conference in Potsdam on 3 July (4-5 July, page 3).

Kurt Nier, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, received Kypros Psyllides, director of the Press and Information Office of Cyprus, in East Berlin on 6 July (7 July, page 2).

OUTCOME OF TALKS WITH U.S. COMMERCE OFFICIAL NOTED

LD131208 Budapest MTI in English 1050 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] Budapest, July 13 (MTI) -- Dr Richard L. Lesher, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, held talks in Hungary from July 8 to 13 at the invitation of Tamas Beck, president of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce. At a Monday [13 July] press conference Richard L. Lesher said that the parties had given a favourable assessment ot bilateral trade relations, and stated that advances could be made in several fileds in cooperation. Both chambers will encourage enterprises to establish direct business contacts, found joint ventures and cooperate on third markets. Richard L. Lesher said that during his talks with several members of the Hungarian Government and business circles he gained the impression that the country was striving for a rapid economic reform.

In an effort to deepen bilateral trade relations, the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce is to organize Hungarian economic days in Boston, Atlanta and Denver in November. Richard L. Lesher said that NATION'S BUSINESS, the largest circulation weekly of its kind in the United States, would promote the presentation of Hungarian traders in the United States.

In reply to questions the president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce said that although the Cocom list would not be lifted, the licensing procedure will become more rapid and simple after the new act on trade has been approved in the USA, which will mean Hungary will have an easier access to technologies.

Dr Peter Lorincze, general secretary of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, said that over the first five months of 1987 there has been a favourable change in two-way trade, and both imports and exports increased by 25 million dollars.

Dr Richard L. Lesher held talks with Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP CC and first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee, Frigyes Berecz and Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, and ministers Laszlo Kapolyi of Industry and Peter Medgyessy of Finance.

CSSR FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK ARRIVES

LD140853 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek has arrived in Budapest. The head of Czechoslovak diplomacy was received at Ferihegy Airport by Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

KAROLY GROSZ MEETS WITH IAEA'S HANS BLIX

LD131514 Budapest MTI in English 1326 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] Budapest, July 13 (MTI) — Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, met Hans Blix, director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency, in the Parliament Building in Budapest on Monday. The cordial talks were also attended by Academician Pal Tetenyi, president of the National Atomic Energy Committee and the state office for technical development.

SWISS ARMY CHIEF ARRIVES ON FRIENDSHIP VISIT

LD131500 Budapest MTI in English 1301 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] Budapest, July 13 (MTI) -- Lieutenant General Eugen Luthy, chief of staff of the Swiss Army, arrived in Hungary on an official friendship visit on Monday at the invitation of Lieutenant General Jozsef Pacsek, chief of staff of the Hungarian People's Army and deputy minister of defence.

LEADERS CABLE NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO MPR

AU131127 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG 11 Jul 87 p 3

["On Mongolia's National Day -- Hungarian Leaders' Greeting Telegram"]

[Text] Budapest, July 10 (MTI) -- On the 66th anniversary of the Mongolian popular revolution Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary, Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, have greeted in a telegram Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR], and Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR.

"Esteemed Comrades!

"On the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the Mongolian popular revolution, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and on behalf of our people, we send our cordial greetings and good wishes to you, the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural and the Council of Ministers of MPR, as well as to the friendly Mongolian people.

"Our party, government and people appreciate the achievements made by the Mongolian people in economic and cultural development and the construction of a socialist society. They highly esteem the active international work of the MPR aimed at consolidating peace and security and deepening cooperation.

"It is a genuine pleasure to us that friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples are developiong in a balanced way, on this year the official friendship visit to Hungary of the party and state delegation of the MRP, and the documents signed gave a further impetus to the further deepening of relations.

"On your national day, we wish you and the Mongolian people further success in implementing the decisions of the 19th MPRP Congress, to the benefits of peace and progress."

On the occasion of the anniversary Istvan Sarlos, speaker of the National Assembly, has sent a telegram of greetings to Bat-Ochiryn Altangerel, chairman of the People's Great Hural of the MPR.

GASPAR, NAGY ADDRESS SZOT MEETING 2 JULY

LD101927 Budapest MTI in English 1528 GMT 10 Jul 87

[Text] Budapest, July 10 (MTI) -- The Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT) held a session Friday in Budapest.

Sandor Gaspar, president of SZOT, reported on the July 2 session of the HSWP Central Committee, and noted that the difficulties of the past years have raised issues which have to be answered by taking into consideration that these also influence the development of all society, the mood and living standard of the working masses. The country's leadership has been criticized on several occasions when the problems accumulated, that it is not firm in eliminating the problems, that it delays taking the necessary measures. It was not, however, irresoluteness, much rather the thorough preparation of the responsible decision, (that took some time) he said.

The immediate task of the consolidation programme now is to stop the deterioration of the economy. This raises the issue of how to handle, in a socialist way, and bring an end to, uneconomical production. There were some conceptions, as on the unlimited economy-forming role of market conditions, which were not justified by life. It is a fact that market conditions cannot be left out of consideration, but one must also be aware that the market itself cannot regulate economy amidst the socialist relations.

Among the tasks, Sandor Gaspar stressed the settling of the situation of the large socialist companies, the restoration of esteem for work in the main working hours. He also said that the values of the small ventures have to be safeguarded, but we must also see that these will not solve the problems of the national economy.

Sandor Gaspar pointed out, the process of changing the economic pattern has to be launched, all its consequences be accepted. However, the establishment of unemployment is not the road leading out of our economic problems, and the trade unions cannot accept this as a target under socialist relations. At the same time, we must get prepared to face difficulties in finding employment as a result of these processes, and the resolution of these requires great circumspection and humanity.

SZOT Secretary Sandor Nagy noted that a system of institutions suitable for the regional handling of the problems should be established, as the change in pattern and the flow of manpower cannot be directed solely centrally. An important effort is to establish a central employment policy fund which could serve as an appropriate source to settle the fate of persons in difficult situations, and establish new job opportunities. The trade unions make efforts for this fund to be available as soon as possible.

After an extensive debate the session unanimously approved of the draft statement put forward by the presidium.

The statement declares that the trade unions support the programme of economic and social consolidation approved by the HSWP Central Committee at its session on July 2, 1987. The trade unions see the programme as the realization of their aspirations. The programme has envisaged to formulate a farsighted employment policy, elaborate a comprehensive wage reform and social-welfare policy adapted to the prevailing circumstances, and develop the system of political institutions.

The trade unions lay a particular emphasis on the fact that the statement of the Central Committee seeks to achieve technical renewal and the restructuring of economy without pushing the aspects of employment to the background, without putting the social-welfare security of people at stake and without letting down those becoming less affluent.

The trade unions emphasize that restructuring requires deliberate, concrete programmes of action, and efficient means and considerable finances for the implementation thereof.

The trade unions note that restructuring is coupled with a certain flow of manpower, but strive to reduce the related temporary tensions in employment to the minimum and avoid unemployment. They hold it highly important to establish an employment policy fund for co-ordinating restructuring and the interests related to employment. They consider it necessary to create adequate conditions for large-scale socialist enterprises to work efficiently, and for workers to increase full-time performance.

The SZOT statement holds it as welfare policy priorities to improve housing conditions, maintain the living standard of families with many children, improve the situation of low pensioners and preserve the real value of pensions.

The trade unions will agree to the planned reform of taxation, provided that it is carefully prepared. The value added and personal income taxes should be introduced on the basis of careful calculations and the assessment of expected economic and social impact, and should be accompanied by adequate social-welfare measures. The personal income tax should not diminish the net earning resulting from full-time employment of wage and salary earners. The taxation system should not decrease the standard of social-welfare provisions. It should treat the extra income of pensioners equitably, prevent the situation of families with many children from deteriorating, and include preferences and exemptions that are reasonable from the economic point of view and justified from the social one.

At the same time appropriate means are required to impose taxes on exorbitantly high incomes that are disproportionate to the work done, including the so-called invisible incomes. Both taxes should be introduced in a way that they should not even temporarily create an untenable situation regarding the level and structure of consumer prices and employment.

The trade union movement holds it highly important that the statement of the Central Committee regards the development of socialist democracy and the modernization of the system of political institutions as integral parts of economic and social consolidation. According to the trade unions the state organs and the organs of interest representation organs should be given a wider scope of decision-making.

The Central Council of Trade Unions is to survey how the modernize trade union work, and evolve organizational forms and methods of work that serve the interests of organized workers by a more reasonable operation and reduction of costs.

MILITIA SEIZES ILLEGAL PRINTING EQUIPMENT IN GDANSK

LD132005 Warsaw PAP in English 1936 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw, July 13 -- Militia officers in Gdansk voivodship found illegal printing equipment in a "Zuk" van driven by Elblag resident Boguslaw Szybalski on July 11.

The seized equipment included 14 electrical duplicating machines made in the West, five copying machines for matrix production, 9,500 duplicating machine matrixes, 17 sets of light-sensitive metal matrixes, a Japanese-made radio-telephone, 1,800 posters carrying negative political meaning and a considerable number of anti-Polish publications published abroad.

The equipment was brand new and was delivered to Poland through illegal channels by hostile Western centres for people engaged in activities contrary to the law.

The prosecutor's office in Gdansk put the driver under temporary arrest and started investigation as the driver also attempted to bribe the militia officers with 40 thousand zlotys for desisting from the search of the van.

TRYBUNA LUDU CARRIES COMMUNIQUE ON CEAUSESCU VISIT

AU131040 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Jul 87 p 2

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paid a friendly working visit to Poland on 9 July 1987 at the invitation of Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and president of Council of State of the Polish People's Republic.

During their talks, the atmosphere of which was traditionally friendly, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski informed each other about the major tasks of socialist construction in the two states, in light of the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 13th RCP Congress and of the 10th PZPR Congress, analyzed the state and prospects for the many-sided growth and strengthening of Romanian-Polish cooperation. Their exchange of opinions covered the development and improvement of the many-sided cooperation of the socialist states, and major problems of the international communist and worker movement.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski spoke about the problems of socialist construction in Poland, outlining the actions for the consistent implementation of the tasks set by the program and resolutions of the 10th PZPR Congress, for continuing to strengthen the party's role as a guide, leader, and servant of the interests of the people, for the consolidation of the socialist renewal line. He underscored the outstanding significance of further strengthening the party and its units -- the basic organizations -- in compliance with the resolutions of the fourth Central Committee plenary meeting. He showed that essentially all the actions initiated by the party and the state were aimed at permanently and comprehensively deepening and expanding socialist democracy and at creating new forms whereby it can function. [paragraph continues]

Relevant for these concerns are, among other things, the setting up of an advisory committee of the State Council, the development of various forms for the people's exercise of power by giving new and broad powers to the people's councils on all levels, introducing the system of consulting society, strengthening the mass organizations, the role and place of the patriotic movement for national rebirth. Furthermore, he outlined the measures for the radical changes aimed at boosting the efficiency of the national economy and of the state governing structures as part of the second stage of economic reform.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski underscored that the actions initiated by the PZPR in the process of political, social, and economic renewal in Poland agree with the program of acceleration and the lines of political-economic reconstruction in the USSR, and stressed the great importance of the 27th CPSU Congress for the theory and practice of socialist construction.

He spoke about Poland's sustained activity for the strengthening of peace and security, especially in central Europe.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu outlined the deep revolutionary changes in Romanian society in the years of socialist construction as a result of the application of the general truths and laws of scientific socialism to Romania's specific conditions, and underlined the actions for fulfilling the party program of building the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania and of advancing to communism, as well as of the 13th party congress resolutions that set the target of Romania's passage to another stage as a medium-developed country and of achieving a new quality of life and work for the whole people. Emphasis was placed on the RCP's concern and the measures it adopted for the intensive growth and modernization of industry, for a larger farm output, for the introduction of technological and scientific progress, for the firm application of the new economic mechanism, of economic and financial self-management and self-administration, for the continuing improvement of the work of the democratic management organisms, of the revolutionary worker democracy system as a whole to build socialism with the people for the people. An outline was also made of the political and organizational measures taken to strengthen and further increase the party's role in organizing and managing the work of building the new system.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu underlined that life had proved socialism was built in various forms, different from country to country and that, by its activity and achievements, each communist party and each socialist country made an important contribution to the development of the revolutionary theory and practice of socialist construction and of the principles of scientific socialism.

During the talks, satisfaction was expressed at the growing relations between Romania and Poland in the political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural and other areas, in the interests of both peoples, of the cause of socialism, progress, and peace worldwide.

Emphasis was placed on the growth of these relations on the basis of the principles of scientific socialism, Marxism-Leninism, respect for national sovereignty and independence, equality of rights and international solidarity, of the 1970 Treaty of Friendship, Collaboration, and Mutual Assistance, and of the summit decisions.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski pointed to the RCP-PZPR cooperation as decisive for strengthening friendship and developing cooperation between the two states and peoples. While stating their deep satisfaction for the strengthening of the links between the two parties, they also showed that new and more efficient forms of cooperation and exchange of experience between the Central Committees and party bodies at various levels should be found.

The two leaders favored broadening and expanding contacts between the parliaments, governmental bodies, trade unions, youth and public organizations, and between the counties and voivodships of the two countries.

An analysis of the state and prospects of Romanian-Polish cooperation in the economy, technology, and science was made during the talks. With cooperation in these fields assessed as positive, an intensification of the actions was shown to be required for the consistent implementation of the targets of the Long-Term Program of Development of Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation Between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Polish People's Republic, for a growing share of the production made through cooperation and specialization ventures in commercial exchanges. The Romanian-Polish Joint Governmental Commission for Economic Cooperation was instructed to take steps for the fulfillment of all the provisions of the 1986-1990 trade agreement. The growing potential of the two countries was shown to favor a greater development of the mutually advantageous cooperation, and intensification of collaboration, the growth and diversification of trade.

With the activities for the fulfillment of the program of cooperation in science and technology over 1986-1990 evaluated as positive, it was agreed that the central bodies for science and technology in the two countries, jointly with the economic organs and organizations, should step up their efforts and find new ways to have bilateral technical and scientific cooperation contribute more to settling important problems of the national economies of the two countries, especially in such high-technology areas as microelectronics, robot engineering, power engineering and others. Direct cooperation between enterprises, economic organizations, scientific and research units was shown to be important.

The two leaders supported the continuing expansion of economic, technical and scientific cooperation of CEMA member countries, for the fulfillment of the understandings of the June 1984 economic summit conference and of the comprehensive program for technological and scientific progress until the year 2000. Broad cooperation among CEMA member countries and its continuingly higher efficiency are called to give an impact to the growth of the national economies and increase their contribution to the international division of labor, to the assertion of a new type of economic relations so as to meet their own interests and the interests of socialism.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski appreciated the growth of cooperation in culture, science, and the mass media and favored a further broadening of the contacts between creative unions, cultural and scientific institutions, the mass media as well as in tourism and sports -- to help a better mutual knowledge of the historical heritage and present achievements, and broad contacts between the Romanian and Polish peoples.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski stated their belief that the deepening of the Romanian-Polish friendship and cooperation in all fields was in the best interests of both peoples, and of the cause of socialist construction.

Exchanging opinions on the major issues of the international life, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed their deep concern over the serious and complex world situation, which is an outcome of the continuation of the arms race and of the attempts at taking it into outer space, of the development of nuclear arsenals, of the imperialist policy of force and interference in the domestic affairs of states. Furthermore, the two leaders underscored the growing importance of the world forces standing for peace, against the arms race, against a destructive atomic war, for a new approach to international problems. The leading part of this process is played by the socialist countries' ever more active peace policy. Serving the same ends are also the wide-scope actions undertaken by the peoples and the progressive forces everywhere for a policy of detente and collaboration among all the states of the world.

The belief was expressed that the fundamental problems of the contemporary epoch were the maintenance of world peace and the passage to palpable disarmament measures, the renonciation by the imperialist forces of the outlook on "nuclear deterrence," allegedly guaranteeing the states' security. It was point out that the realities of the nuclear space era called for a new-type, highly responsible approach to the problems related to peace and war on the part of all governments, of all political and social forces in the world.

The two leaders emphasized the special importance and the topical character of the conclusions and proposals included in the documents of the Berlin meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, as well as the need to carry through the measures agreed upon during that meeting. Highlighting the significance of the Soviet program for the liquidation of nuclear weapons and of the other proposals advanced by the socialist countries, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski showed that the aim of those countries' peace initiatives concerning a complex disarmament program, of the provisions of a document referring to military doctrines was to eliminate the threat of a nuclear war, of any war from society, to build up general security.

The two leaders referred to the role and importance of the Warsaw Pact as an active factor in maintaining and strengthening peace in Europe and in the world, and in expanding and deepening collaboration with all the socialist countries, with the progressive, peace-loving peoples everywhere, in the interest of international peace and security.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski stated for the undelayed conclusion of a Soviet-U.S. accord on the liquidation of all U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range missiles and of theatre missiles from Europe to pave the road to a complete elimination of nuclear weapons from the continent.

The two leaders highlighted the important role of all European states in the process of halting the arms race, in the actions aimed at improving the political climate on the continent, at boosting all-European economic collaboration.

The importance and topical character were underlined of the proposals for a substantial cut in armed forces and conventional weapons and for a corresponding reduction in military spending, as the states participating in the Warsaw Pact were shown to regard the scaling-down military confrontation in Europe as a continuous process, apt to secure balance on the lowest possible level at each stage.

The two party and state leaders also underscored the importance of other proposals intended to build European security. Appreciation was expressed for the tangible actions taken by Romania and Poland for a rapid passage to real disarmament measures. Mutual support was expressed to the proposal advanced by Romania and Bulgaria for transforming the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons and, respectively, to Poland's proposal concerning the reduction of weapons and the building of confidence in central Europe.

Asserting their commitment to the continuation and activation of CSCE process, the two states favor the positive conclusion of the Vienna talks through resolutions contributing to real progres toward disarmament and confidence-building, for new forms of collaboration in the political, economic, and humanitarian areas to broaden the scope of the European process.

It was pointed out that a lasting peace and a collaboration set on good neighborliness in Europe could be ensured only under conditions in which territorial and political realities on the continent are observed. The activity of revanchist forces, of those in the FRG in particular, and the encouragement of revanchism, no matter where it shows, counter the interests of detente and security and the spirit and letter of the Helsinki Final Act.

The interests of peace, of the creation of a climate of confidence, mutual respect, and friendship among peoples call for an end to the imperialist policy of hatemongering, to any form of discrimination, or the promotion of anticommunism, racism, and chauvinist-nationalist theses.

The two leaders expressed their concern over the hotbeds of tension and conflict in various parts of the world, and stated for their just resolution, by peaceful means, through negotiations, taking account of the peoples' vital interests, of their right to independently set their development paths. Solidarity was expressed with the peoples in Africa, Asia, and Latin America who are fighting for freedom, independence, and social progress.

The two party and state leaders highlighted the special importance of the Nonaligned Movement and its contribution to a constructive settlement of international issues, to the maintenance and strengthening of peace in the world, and called for the building of a new international economic order, for a global solution to world economic questions, and for a solution to the foreign debt problem.

The need was stressed to further consolidate the UN's role in the international political, economic, and social life, in establishing a comprehensive world peace and security system, in solving the serious problems confronting mankind, and in ensuring a climate of detente and confidence in international relations.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski reiterated the will of the RCP and of the PZPR to strengthen collaboration among communist worker parties, in the spirit of full equality of rights and international solidarity.

Expressing high appreciation for the course of the visit, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski showed their talks to have highlighted a concordance and an identity of opinions on all the questions approached and expressed their belief that they would contribute to further deepening of the brotherly friendship and many-sided collaboration between the RCP and the PZPR, between Romania and Poland.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of Romania, invited Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and president of Poland's Council of State, to pay a friendly working visit to Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

EPISCOPATE, VATICAN OFFICIALS MEET TO DISCUSS TIES

LD132225 Warsaw PAP in English 2059 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw, July 13 -- A commission composed of representatives of the conference of Poland's episcopate and the Vatican Council for the Public Affairs of the Church, formed to study the issue of diplomatic relations between the Holy See and the Polish People's Republic, held debates at the Vatican, the press office of Poland's episcopate has reported.

For the first time the commission met in May. The next session is scheduled for next October.

MESSNER CHAIRS REFORM COMMISSION SESSION 6 JULY

LD062043 Warsaw PAP in English 1723 GMT 6 Jul 87

[Text] Warsaw, July 6 -- The report on the state of realization of the economic reform in 1986 and the results of the social discussion on the underlying principles of its second stage -- were the main topics of the plenary session of the Economic Reform Commission held here today.

As it was put by the commission's chairman Premier Zbigniew Messner, the guidelines of the reform's second stage sparked off a wide social discussion. Over 300 replies were sent in by organizations, institutions and private individuals. We are therefore ready to establish the realization schedule, he said.

Many things indicate that the implementation of the second stage will have to be spread out over a longer period of time, so as to ensure that by 1990 the whole economy will function according to the new logics of economic management.

Zbigniew Messner presented the changes in the commission's structure which consisted in the disbanding of its Secretariat and the appointment as presidium members of the head of the PUWP CC Socio-economic Policy Department Marek Holdakowski, the first deputy chairman of the Planning Commission Franciszek Kubiczek, as well as professors; Krzysztof Porwit and Marian Struzycki.

Deputy Premier Zdzislw Sadowski, who is also the chairman of the Council of Ministers' Committee for the Implementation of the Economic reform, was appointed to the post of the Economic Reform's Commission's vice-Chairman.

A report on the course and results of the reform's implementation in 1986 was presented by the director of the Planning Commission's team Andrzej Wroblewski.

Comparing the economy's results in 1987 with the 1978 figure, Wroblewski drew attention to the significant improvement on management effectiveness, noting, however, that the level of national income is still 7 percent lower than 8 years ago. Industrial output was higher by approximately 4 percent, exports -- by 15 percent and consumption by 6 percent. These results were achieved with 8 percent lower employment and 20 percent reduction in the working time of workers employed in direct production.

Wroblewski stressed that these results could not have been achieved without the stimulation of pro-efficiency factors in the economy, introduced by the reform's mechanisms and solutions.

He added that there still exists an imbalance on the investment, supply and consumption markets, that quality continues to remain low and that the pro-innovational orientation of companies and the whole economy is insufficient.

Last year confirmed the stability of the tendencies of the increasing activeness and growing position of workers and territorial self-governments. Some progress has been made in system of steering through financial instruments. Wages remained the most sensitive issue. The elimination of the tendency for their excessive growth continues to be a key problem. Despite society's considerable activeness connected with the reform, main economic problems remain unsolved. They must be tackled during the next stage of reforming the economy.

The secretary of the Government Committee for the Realization of the Economic Reform Jerzy Malkowski presented a report dealing with the course of the discussion on the guidelines of the second stage saying that the goals and directions presented in the guidelines in its consecutive stage were deemed generally correct.

The approval of the subsidy limiting principle, and hence the scope of official and regulated prices, is accompanied by concern over the possible large social opposition against price increases. This is why the majority of the participants are for the carrying out of a price operation within 2-3 years.

The participants decidedly supported the provisions speaking of the strengthening of enterprises' independence, as well as voiced their support for the de-monopolization of the banking system with an acceptance of the general direction, that is, the announced consolidation of the role of credits.

The commission supported the concept of introducing a general tax on personal incomes.

During the discussion the proposed system of department-branch ministries was frequently deemed as overexpanded. Furthermore, the need of maintaining and consolidating export-favouring priorities was stressed.

The discussion enabled the outlining of the main areas of implementational activities. These should deal with: The development of enterprises, balancing the economy, restructuring the centre, changes in the central planning system, strengthening the currency, rationalization of employment and wages, changes in the financial trade and exports.

Changes of the present institutional solutions in the area of the system of steering the economy through the functional and organizational re-construction of the centre, giving prereogatives to founding organs, including territorial administrations or to the so-called holdings, a different definition of the status of company directors, ought to be prepared still in the current year.

Another burning issue is also the elimination of barriers to the creation of small socialized companies and joint capital companies. Quick solutions are also necessary in the sphere of the organization of the supply turnover with a considerable reduction of the compulsory intermediaries and the limiting of the scope of government orders.

The committee's secretary stressed that the urgent strengthening of the equilibrium requires the determination of those areas of the market, in which equilibrium prices will be used, the review of the state's interfence in the shaping of contractual prices, the elimination of the justified cost principle and changes in subsidies to consumer articles.

Furthermore, the active shaping of the zloty's exchange rate and the preparation for giving up the settlement account in foreign trade with a simultaneous limiting of the hard currency distribution is also indispensable, he said.

17 commission members took part in the discussion. They devoted most of their time to problems of balancing the economy. They looked at it from the viewpoint of both, the hitherto progress of the reform, especially the sources of setbacks, and in the context of the implementation of its second stage. Many discussants saw the cause of inequilibrium in the hardly rational system of subsidies.

The debate was summed up by Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Economic Reform, Deputy Prime Minister Zdzislaw Sadowski. He said that many difficulties and setbacks resulted from fluctuations and inconsistency in the reforming process. Conclusions which are to be drawn from this call for a greater radicalism to be imparted to the solutions of the reform and for a more consistent implementation of them.

The social debate over the guidelines of the second stage of the reform, as well as the commission's debate, have furnished many arguments in favour of its quick realization and of adopting a new approach to many questions of the reform. The guidelines drew general support although there were also critical voices, many of them offering constructive proposals, Z. Sadowski said.

TRADE UNION COUNCIL EXPRESSES OPINION ON REFORM

AU011157 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Jun 87 p 2

[Excerpts] PAP -- The 2-day session of the All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions Council ended in Warsaw on 25 June. The session stipulated the alliance's position on the economic reform's second stage and adopted an action program to stimulate the working people's cultural interests.

The trade union movement's position on the economic reform's aims and implementations developed in the course of a month in hot disputes with government representatives and in clashes of view held by trade unionists themselves. These views were controversial at times. The final session of the council was also attended by polemics about a few crucial questions. [passage omitted] However, the biggest dispute developed around the proposal contained in the theses that there should be a free flow of capital between branches of the economy, and that the structure of ownership in the economy shold be changed. In this regard, the views of the champions of the purity of the trade union movement's class principles who warned against reprivatization of the economy clashed with the views of those who believe in pragmatic considerations that make it necessary to promote the enterprising spirit, modernization, and higher efficiency of all sectors of the economy. The latter views won the upper hand. [passage omitted]

The economic reform favored by trade unions must be implemented quickly and comprehensively as a package of measures that first of all decentralize economic management, replace the present vertical dependencies based on true economic relationships, and emphatically transfer the powers of ministries and combines to independent plants and their work forces. [passage omitted]

As for the trade unions' position on the theses relating to the economic reform's second stage, the session agreed that the these contain many interesting and economically and socially bold solutions, but that certain critical observations are necessary vis-a-vis the theses as a whole and vis-a-vis some of their concepts, namely:

-- The theses are too extensive, are uniform in character, and their strategic elements have been intertwined with third-rate solutions; this makes it difficult to interpret the economic and social meaning of many solutions and the overall concept of the reform;

-- The theses allow for a prolonged implementation of the reform and stretch the completion of many solutions until the nineties and after, despite the fact that this tactic has been generally criticized and has proved to be palpably incorrect;

-- The theses overstress the role of price hikes, the curbs on wage increases, and the so-called rationalization of social services in the process of improving the economy, while failing to provide adequate solutions for key problems of the task to restore balance -- problems such as rapid restructuring, freedom for economic initiatives by various sectors of ownership [sektory wlasnosci], and decentralization of managment and the economy to promote the flow of goods instead of throttling this flow;

-- Reductions in subsidies as stipulated by the theses must be verified by honest evidence that savings have been made; the use of such savings must be socially approved.

Despite a hazy and often internally incoherent vision of the economic reform as presented by these theses, the trade union movement wants to support whatever offers an opportunity to reform the economy along the right lines.

In this context the following proposals and declarations that are included in the theses and that help to democratize economic life deserve attention:

-- accelerating the comprehensive realization of the reform as a package of measures, especially the reform of the center, which will determine our trust in the consistency of economic reform and our active support for it;

-- strengthening the independence of plants and the position of self-management bodies as the main guarantors of that independence;

-- encouraging plants to produce economic surpluses instead of costs and outlays, allowing plants to retain most of the resources produced by them, and reinstating the role of profit as the main yardstick with which plants' performance is evaluated;

-- adopting the principle that one can freely engage in economic activity without obtaining administrative permits and abandoning the costly price formula that encourages inflation and bad economic management; this task should be accomplished mainly by eliminating existing monopolies and creating conditions for production, services, and trade competition;

-- ensuring a free flow of capital between branches of the economy and, as an experiment, selling stock to plant employees and even converging parts of plants to come under workers' ownership to tie them more strongly to their plants, restoring communal ownership, and promoting stock companies and mixed ownership companies;

-- reforming the banking system so that monopolies can be eliminated and commercialization promoted, and strengthening the zloty. [passage omitted]

The session noted that trade unions oppose primitive egalitarianism, of which they are often accused, but which is no longer consistent with the present true sentiments and views of the working people. [passage omitted]

PUBLIC OPINION CRITICIZES REFORM SOLUTIONS

AU131545 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Jul 87 p 3

[PAP: "Opinions on the Subject of the Second Stage of the Reform"]

[Excerpts] Following the appearance of the second economic reform stage theses in TRYBUNA LUDU, we have held a discussion and have taken part in consultations inside primary party organizations and published the opinions of economics and work forces about the solutions suggested in the theses.

Today we are publishing extensive excerpts of PAP material on a report by the Council of Ministers' Economic Reform Committee:

More than 300 proposals, comments, and opinions concerning the theses were submitted by 15 June 1987. One should stress the broad scope of the discussion, which focused on balancing out the economy and expanding the independence of enterprises. A number of interesting proposals refer to changes in the system of finance, a new role for banks in the economy, a different pattern and function of taxation, and different relations between the budget and enterprises. Wages, wage systems, and labor legislation form another stream of discussion. Many opinions concerned the principles of steering the economy.

There is general consensus as to the principle of strengthening the economy of means of a broader introduction of market mechanisms and according greater recognition to the laws of demand and supply. [passage omitted]

A prevailing view is that the market must be balanced gradually. Most of the opinions concerning the variants of restructuring prices favored increasing prices in stages over a period of 2-3 years.

Almost all those taking part in the discussion shared the view that initiative only stands a chance when reasonable action not proscribed by the law is permitted. [passage omitted]

Judging from the number of opinions, pay issues were among the most controversial ones. Most opinions concentrated on the tax on supernumerary wages. The current solutions met with fairly unequivocal criticism. Opinions on how to modify them were varied. [passage omitted]

Also varied were views concerning a stronger connection between the wages of employees and the profits of enterprises. Most of the opinion-givers considered this concept correct, provided that chances to increase wages were not restricted in any other way except income tax.

There was a considerable polarization of views on increasing employers' powers vis-a-vis employees. Enterprise managers were the ones who usually supported the proposals contained in the theses, whereas criticism was voiced mainly by trade unions and workers self-management bodies. The fear was expressed that freeing enterprises from the obligation to give reasons for the termination of employment might be used to dismiss employees who are inconvenient to managers. [passage omitted]

A common view was that the theses insufficiently stress the need to reform the center, and that the proposals of management decentralization were not concrete enough. [passage omitted]

The opinions stressed that technological progress and foreign trade were those branches of the economy that should be subjected to broader central control. [passage omitted]

Underlining the particular role of the center in shaping foreign trade, the opinions emphasized the necessity to give exports the highest priority. [passage omitted] There were many opinions whereby it is essential to break the monopoly in foreign trade. Foreign trade concessions should be granted on the basis of institutional solutions and not individual decisions. It was also postulated that duty-free zones be created.

GWIAZDA STRESSES IMPORTAUCE OF FOREIGN TRADE

AU081512 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 4-5 Jul 87 p 3

[Interview with Deputy Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda by Henryk Chadzynski: "How To Meet This Challenge?" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Chadzynski] Mr Premier, how can one explain the recent very strong stream of criticism about our cooperation with foreign countries and about the apparatus responsible for economic contacts with the world?

[Gwiazda] What you call a stream of criticism is in fact a very positive phenomenon. It shows that society is beginning to realize, albeit still not fully, that exchange and cooperation with foreign countries is an area of the economy that determines the country's development. If we wish to move forward faster, we must start with exports which, by means of an influx of foreign currency, will enable us to strengthen our market with essential imports of supplies and the purchase of machinery, technology, and market goods. In a nutshell, exports must be regarded as a stimulus for economic acceleration and changes for the benefit of efficient areas of the economy.

Yet our economy is still not sufficiently geared to exports. Many enterprises are not accustomed to treating exports as the basis of existence. Out of a total of 4,600 industrial eterprises, only half are exporters. In addition, many of them have an insignificant level of exports. Half the exports of the processing industry are achieved by a mere 100 enterprises in that industry. An insufficient export potential, side by side with the burden caused by our debt commitments, means that without an injection of foreign currency, our economy cannot be an expansive one. It can neither make use of existing production possibilities nor can it carry out desired changes that would make it use materials and human work more economically. And because the improvement is sluggish, it is in commensurate with social needs and expectations. Therefore, criticism and impatience are understandable. [passage omitted]

[Chadzynski] You mentioned the burden of debts. Society is still not fully aware of the real cause of it. How much are we actually paying and how does this affect development possibilities?

[Gwiazda] One comparison is sufficient. Since 1982 we have been paying more in interest than the amount of money allocated to purchases for investment purposes from the second area of payments during the same period. This illustrates the economy's enormous effort best of all. We still have not managed to arrange solutions with our creditors that would bring our financial commitments in line with Poland's development interests. There is still no normalization of our financial-credit relations with the West, which would permit cooperation with partners to increase our exports potential and thus multiply the financial resources to pay our debts.

[Chadzynskiy] Even so, the political climate in Western countries has been changing for the better recently.

[Gwiazda] No doubt it has, although real action, and especially the solution to financial problems I mentioned before, are still not following hot on the heels of this change. That is why under these exceptionally difficult conditions we must carry out our planned proexport changes. However, we can continue to count on our socialist friends, especially the Soviet Union. As far as Western countries are concerned, the change for the better is still very slow, although we do perceive there would be certain changes if Poland were to join the IMF and World Bank. we are noticing more positive reaction from economic circles to our initiatives, as illustrated by our first companies formed out of foreign capital. However, it is our own activity that will determine progress, and that is why we attach such importance to all those remarks and proposals that may turn out to be useful in answering the great challenge posed by today's requirements.

COMMISSION SAYS PRIMARY BODIES WILL IMPROVE QUALITY

AU061950 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Jul 87 p 3

["Decisions" of the PZPR Central Control and Auditing Commission adopted at its fourth plenary session in Warsaw on 30 June]

[Text] The restructuring of the economy is taking place under difficult and complex conditions. However, this process is encouraged by society's approval of the reforms, a political desire to carry them out, the great potential of society's creative forces, and our economy's considerable potential.

However, there are still many factors that hamper economic progress. Production forces are still not being put to optimum use, there is still fundamental mismanagement as illustrated by the manufacture of poor-quality goods, materials and energy are being wasted, and there is an air of nonchalance concerning management. We can achieve a highly efficient economy by means of our reform more quickly if we wage a firm struggle against these phenomena, especially against the attitudes of those taking part in economic processes.

The Central Control and Auditing Commission [CKKR] is convinced that the path of action drafted at the third and fourth PZPR Central Committee plenums to consolidate primary party bodies [POP's] will increase the role of these bodies in the struggle against social pathology. It is essential to implement the principle whereby, immediately following the discovery of an economic irregularity, POP's should apply concrete personnel sanctions against those responsible. The almost 50,000 party aktivs inside control and auditing commissions will support this process.

Approving the appraisals contained in the report by the CKKR Presidium, the CKKR recommends:

1. Increased militancy on the part of auditing and control commissions in obtaining information about the violation of management principles by party members. For this purpose, the commissions should:

-- tighten their cooperation with the relevant party cells and law enforcement bodies;

-- make better use of the information arriving directly from the POP's, monitor criticism in the press with more care, and make use of the letters and complaints people send to party cells, social organizations, and state bodies.

2. Consistent application of the principle whereby every control of party work ends with the formulation of personnel reports that define each party member's personal responsibility for the condition of this work during the period covered by the report. In the case of negative assessments, the activity laid down in the rules governing jurisdiction should be applied.

3. That control and auditing commissions undertake work aimed at strengthening the jurisdictional function of POP's vis-a-vis party members responsible for economic irregularities. For this purpose, the commissions will:

-- increase their supervision over the jurisdiction of POP's and give greater publicity to it;

-- increase the number of cases to be dealt with by POP's under summary proceedings, guaranteeing essential support in the preparation of these cases;

-- see to it that first secretaries of party factory committees, as well as POP first secretaries, attend counseling and warning talks conducted with managerial cadres.

4. The expanded use of counseling talks with managerial cadres and a better use of these talks to counteract pathological phenomena in the economy. Assessments and conclusions should be clearly formulated during these talks, and then rigidly implemented.

5. That CKKR control teams, assisted by voivodship control and auditing commissions, examine the way in which economic resulutions by the Central Committee and regional bodies are conveyed to the POP's.

6. That all control and auditing commissions see to it that the following PZPR Politburo resolutions are effectively implemented:

-- on party activity to improve controls (adopted on 16 October 1984);

-- on stronger activity aimed at austere management and combating waste (adopted on 15 December 1985).

During controls of POP's auditing and control commissions should publicize the contents of these resolutions, examine how the POPs and party members are implementing them, and react firmly to any unrelated activity.

7. That voivodship and local control and auditing commissions in the second half of this year control party work and the attitudes of party members in workplaces where drastic economic irregularities have occurred or where productivity is conspicuously low. It is also essential to check on those places that fail to make full use of the possibilities open to them. The results of these controls should be used during jurisdiction or to award employees whose professional, party, or social work is responsible for a particular workplace's high achievements.

While carrying out the above work, the control and auditing commissions will closely cooperate with party cells.

The Central Control and Auditing Commission, Warsaw, 30 June 1987

BRIEFS

PRC TRADE DISCUSSED -- Warsaw, July 2 -- Yang Deshou, the general secretary of the All-China Federation of Supply-and-Distribution Cooperatives, who came to Poland for a working visit, met with chairman of the Main Union of Cooperatives Jan Kaminski to discuss the exchange of experiences and the principles of direct trade between cooperative in China and Poland. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2037 GMT 2 Jul 87 LD]

COOPERATION WITH FRG AGENCY -- Bonn, July 12 -- The Polish agency Interpress and the West German second programme ZDF have signed an agreement on cooperation as a result of a visit here by director and editor-in-chief of the interpress agency Jan Grzelak, paid at the invitation from ZDF' editor-in-chief Reinhard Appel. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1531 GMT 12 Jul 87 LD]

NATURAL GAS DISCOVERY -- Warsaw, July 11 -- A team of diggers belonging to the oil and gas prospecting enterprise in Pila, western Poland, discovered rich deposits of natural gas at the area bordering Koszalin and Pila voivodships at the depth of almost 4,000 meters. The tests resulted in an unexpectedly high flow rate of gas close to 800 cubic metres per minute at the pressure of some 450 atmospheres. As experts have highly assessed the industrial value of the deposit, more gas wells will be drilled nearby. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1813 GMT 11 Jul 87 LD]

CEAUSESCU CABLES SOVIET LEADERS FROM PLANE

AU140754 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Jul 87 p 5

[Cable sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu to CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR]

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Moscow.

Flying over the territory of the Soviet Union, I would like to extend warm comradely greetings and best wishes for good health and personal happiness to you, and wishes for fresh and increasingly greater successes to the friendly Soviet peoples on the road of the country's socioeconomic development and in the construction of socialism and communism.

I also want to take this opportunity to express the conviction that, in the spirit of the understandings concluded during our recent meeting in Bucharest, the positive relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries will continue to develop at various levels in the interest of the Romanian and Soviet peoples and of the general cause of socialism, cooperation, and peace in the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CEAUSESCU CABLES JARUZELSKI FROM PLANE

AU140752 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Jul 87 p 3

[Cable sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu to PZPR Central Committee First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski from aboard plane on 9 July]

[Text] To Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic

Departing the territory of the Polish People's Republic, I would like to express warmest thanks for the hospitality and attention I enjoyed. I also want to express the conviction that the visit and talks we held together will give new impetus to the constant development of friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples in the interest of socialism, peace, and international cooperation.

Nicolae Ceausescu

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DEPARTING PRC ENVOY

AU131931 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1802 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 13/7/1987 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Yu Hongliang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest, on ending his mission to Romania, in the afternoon of July 13.

During the talk on the occasion, they highlighted the fine relations of friendship and collaboration established between the two parties, countries and peoples, as well as the wish of strengthening and amplifying them further, both on a bilateral plane and in international arena.

The Chinese ambassador warmly thanked for the assistance given by President Nicolae Ceausescu, by the Romanian State Council and Government in discharging his mission to Romania.

ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS AT UNITED NATIONS

AU101913 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1833 GMT 10 Jul 87

[Text] United Nations, AGERPRES, 10/7/1987 -- Messages were exchanged between Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and the secretary-general of the United National Organization, Javier Perez de Cuellar, during the latter's reception of Ambassador Petre Tanasie who presented his credentials as Romania's permanent representative to the United Nations.

The UN secretary-general was conveyed greetings on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu as well as wishes of success in fulfilling his highly responsible mission in promoting the United Nation's goals of peace and understanding, of resolution of international issues.

The UN secretary-general requested that wishes of health and personal happiness be conveyed to Romania's president as well as of peace, progress and prosperity to the Romanian people. Javier Perez de Cuellar expressed his feelings of deep esteem and consideration for Romania's president, of high appreciation for his special contribution to a constructive approach and solution to the major problems facing mankind, for Romania's active participation in the activities of the United Nations and its consistent support for a growing role of the organization in the international life.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS PEC MEETING 10 JULY

AU101849 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1814 GMT 10 Jul 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/7/1987 -- Met on Friday, July 10, under the chairmanship of the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, Nicolae Ceausescu, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP examined questions related to the integral fulfilment of the export plan and the further improvement of foreign trade activities.

On the basis of the reports read by the ministers and deputy ministers that are responsible for various economic sectors, an exigent analysis was made of the activity to eliminate the arrears registered in June with export production, assessing that, though several good results were obtained, the progress made in doing away with shortfalls was still under possibilities and the capacities available to the national economy.

Criticizing such a situation the party general secretary required that firm action be taken to make up for the arrears and appropriately fulfill the export plan for this month so as to honour the contracts concluded with foreign partners. It was assessed that all conditions existed for the fulfillment of the export plan for the next months, for the whole year, both according to the relationship with socialist countries and to convertible currency.

In reference to improved export activities, too, upon the party general secretary's porposal, the Executive Political Committee further examined and approved measures apt to materially stimulate working people, enterprises in achieving the export production. Such measures, which add to the current regulations, are apt to ensure growing incentives for those who achieve that production. The collectivities of the enterprises that fulfill the export plan, all while meeting quality requirements and fulfilling the other provisions set, are to receive a monthly payment surplus. So, to turn out the export production according to convertible currency the monthly payment surpolus is of ten per cent, while that for the achievement of the export output according to the relationship with socialist countries is put at five per cent.

The RCP general secretary asked decision-makers in the economy to take further action for the strengthening of order and discipline in turning out the export production, for a radical improvement of activities in that sector, also underlining the need for the conclusion of long-term agreements apt to impart stability and prospects both to the ensurance of the technical-material base of the export production and to export as a whole. Export, foreign trade, international collaboration are a necessity for a smooth run of the activities to implement the country's socioeconomic development programmes, Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized.

Briefs on Polish Visit

AU101851 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1818 GMT 10 Jul 87

[Test] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/7/1987 -- During a meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP on July 10 Nicolae Ceausescu read an account of the friendly working visit he paid to Poland on July 9 upon the invitation of Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Repulic.

The Executive Political Committee fully approved of the results of the visit, of the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski, the atmosphere of which was of friendship, mutual understanding and esteem, considering that they will give a fresh strong impetus to further strengthening the manysided collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Polish United Workers' Party. Stress was laid on the special significance of the understandings reached on the occasion for the consistent fulfilment of the tasks contained in the long-term programme for the development of mutually advantageous economic collaboration between the two countries, the increase and diversification of commercial exchanges and the growth, in that context, of the share of products achieved through cooperation and specialization.

The importance was also underlined of carrying through the programme of collaboration in science and technology over 1986-1990 and of identifying new possibilities apt to enhance the contribution of bilateral technical-scientific cooperation to solving major problems of the two countries' economies.

The Executive Political Committee underscored the significance of the exchange of views Nicolae Ceausescu and Wojciech Jaruzelski effected with regard to major aspects of the international life, which envinced the concordance and identity of opinions on the questions approached. Special appreciation was shown for the fact that, during their talks, the two party and state leaders reiterated Romania's and Poland's determination to boost their cooperation on an international plane, make an ever more active contribution to a constructive solution, in the peoples' interest, of the complex problems facing mankind, and act, alongside the other socialist countries, progressive and peace-loving forces everywhere, for the achievement of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first and foremost, and the establishment in Europe and the world over of a climate of peace, security, confidence and broad collaboration among all nations.

Approving the results of the visit, the Executive Political Committee requested the government, the ministries, the central economic bodies to take all measures for an appropriate carrying into effect of the understandings reached and of the cooperation and collaboration ventures envisaged, which provides for the further consolidation of cooperation between Romania and Poland in the political, economic, technical-scientific and other domains of mutual interest, for the benefit of the two peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace.

HIGHER ARMY COUNCIL AKTIV HOLDS PLENUM

AU140756 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Jul 87 p 5

[Text] The aktiv of the Higher Political Council of the Army held a plenary session on 9 July. It discussed the activity of the party bodies and organizations and of the Union of Communist Youth in the Army aimed at ensuring the implementation of the 13th RCP Congress decisions regarding intensifying theoretical, ideological, and educational-political activity and increasing its quality with a view to mobilizing all personnel to commendably implement the provisions of the Directives of the Supreme Commander.

The plenary session was attended by Comrade Ion Coman, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee.

In an enthusiastic atmosphere of great patriotic and revolutionary involvement, the participants in the plenary session sent a cable to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, supreme commander of our Armed Forces.

Sends Cable to Ceausescu

AU140800 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Jul 87 p 5

["Cable Sent To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu by the Participants in the Plenary Session of the Aktiv of the higher Political Council of the Army" on 9 July]

[Text] Much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces: On behalf of the Communists, the members of the Union of Communist Youth, and on behalf of all our country's sons that are doing their duty under the flag, the participants in the plenary session of the aktiv of the Higher Political Council of the Army on this occasion reaffirm their feelings of great appreciation, fervent love, and warm gratitude to you, much beloved and esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, eminent leader of our party and state, founder of modern Socialist Romania, prominent figure of the present-day world, and courageous fighter for the triumph of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

Like all our working people, we greatly value and fully adhere to your prodigious revolutionary activity devoted to formulating and applying the strategy of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism, and to adopting and implementing the bold targets and programs for the country's socioeconomic development which have made our homeland go through unprecedented prosperity during the period opened up by the Ninth RCP Congress.

Stressing with legitimate pride and satisfaction the exceptional value of your extensive works for the ideological and educational-political activity in the army, the participants in the plenary session express their boundless gratitude to you, who have imprinted a new trend to the activity at all levels and who have dynamized the concerns of the army with commendably fulfilling its mission.

On this occasion, too, we want to express the sentiments of great esteem and gratitude harbored by the Communists in the Army and by all personnel toward Comrade Academician Dr Engineer Elena Ceausescu, eminent politician and statesman, for her noteworthy contribution to formulating and implementing the party's policy and to vigorously improving science, education, and culture.

Much beloved and esteemed Comrade Secretary General, we report that, in the light of the party's ideological program and your invaluable works, the Higher Political Council of the Army, the party bodies and organizations, and all Communists are acting with determination to arm all personnel with our party's revolutionary concept about the world and life, and to improve the quality and efficiency of the propaganda and educational-political activity in order to develop the socialist and patriotic awareness of the military men and to mobilize them to implement the plan on combat and political training and the Directives of the Supreme Commander.

We are firmly determined to devote all our efforts to enhancing the leading political role of the party bodies and organizations in perfecting activites in all areas in order to welcome the Third Congress of Political Education and Socialist Culture, the National RCP Conference, and the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic with new and important successes in the overall process of instructing and educationg the troops. We will pay greater attention to cultivating their pride for the people's heroic past of struggle, for the great achievements of the glorious Nicolae Ceausescu Era, and for the excellent prospects for our homeland's development.

We assure you, much esteemed Comrade Supreme Commander, that we will carry out intensive ideological-political activity to develop the socialist and patriotic awareness of the military men and ennoble their moral-political outlook, so that our country's Army will be ready at all times to defend, together with our people, and upon the call of the homeland and the party and upon your orders, the revolutionary achievements, our territorial integrity, and the independence and sovereignty of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

MANPOWER STRUCTURE CHANGES REVIEWED

AU091120 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0921 GMT 9 Jul 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9/7/1987 -- Romania's strong economic and social development in the years of socialism reflects positively on working-class structure and evolution. A social class whose share in the working population was fairly small before the war, the working class has since grown numerically, diversified its skills, and improved its technical and general knowledge. As the largest class in society, it is Romania's leading social force, the chief factor of production and socialist construction.

Statistics show that Romania's social category of workers numbered 6,084,000 at the beginning of 1986, up from 1,229,900 in 1950 and 3,109,900 in 1965. The growth was steeper in the last 22 years as a result of the country's strong industrial development and modernization. More than 90 per cent of the total fixed assets of the national economy were started up after 1965. The working class has increased in all other non-agricultural branches.

The higher percentage of the working class in the overall working population is paralleled by a growing concentration, an improvement of its structure in each field. The working class, by virtue of its involvement in such high-technology areas of the national economy as industry, construction, transport, has increasingly been concentrated in big modern industrial combines. More than 77.7 per cent of the working class have jobs in industrial units the personnel of which is of more than 1,000. Of that percentage, 16 per cent hold jobs in units with up to two thousand people, 16.6 per cent in units with between two and three thousand, 22.4 per cent in units with between three and five thousand, and 37.1 per cent in units with a personnel of over five thousand. These strong worker detachments contribute 86 per cent to the country's industrial production.

A better distribution of the working class by branches is also related to the changes inside each industry. They led to a fast increase of the number of workers in the industries that use to advantage the latest gains in science and technology such as machine-building, electronics, electrical engineering, fine mechanics chemistry, highly complex technological equipment manufacture, all fields the rate of growth of which has been high in the current decade. At the same time, the policy of balanced distribution of the forces of production in the counties has helped a better distribution of the working class in the territory. With industry the leading branch in each county, there has been a growing trend for people to change agricultural for non-agricultural jobs. Statistics are highly relevant for this trend: at the end of 1985, Romania's working people (workers accounted for roughly 80 per cent) numbered 7,661,300, or more than 3.3 times as many as in 1965, averaging 385 in one thousand inhabitants, up from 226 in 1965, and just 83 in 1945.

The new revolution in science and technology is behind a higher inner mobility of the working class and its qualitative changes through regrouping as well as professional and territorial movements.

This has been accompanied by a changed reltionship of the people engaged in modern and traditional trades. The high pace of technological progress has brought with it the assertion of new worker detachments that are mostly concerned with the control and monitoring, as well as maintenance of industrial plants.

Definitional for the evolution of the working class are the substantially higher competence, skills, technical and scientific knowledge to meet the present demands for development. The work force for the existing units and for those to be built is trained in specialty high schools and foremen's schools, as well as in vocational schools. The number of industrial high school graduates was put at 107,100 in 1985, adding to which were 18,745 graduates from agroindustrial high schools, forestry included. Over 1980-1985 foremen's schools were graduated by 109,570 persons.

All these changes in the structure of the working class show the broader social basis of the new system, a dynamic social homogenization and the consolidation of the working-class position in society, in the Romanian nation's evolution and future.

SIRET-BARAGAN CANAL UNDER CONSTRUCTION

AU021800 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1722 GMT 2 Jul 87

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 2/7/1987 -- A new and important economic project of great use especally to the Romanian agriculture -- the big hydrotechnical system of the Siret-Baragan Canal, is starting to get contours.

The canal starts in the Siret meadows (in the eastern part of the country), where the dam of the Calimanesti hydroelectric station will stand, and will go down southwards, in the Baragan, collecting the waters of several rivers (Susita, Putna, Milcov, Rimna, Rimnicu Sarat, Buzau, Prahova) and of other 60 secondary rivulets, and in the end will be linked to the Ialomita-Mostistea Canal through the Dridu storage lake (which is also under construction).

Here are several figure of this important project: The bottom of the canal will be some 25 m wide, and the earth-works will be protected with concrete coatings, the depth of the water flowing permanently in the canal will be 6.5 m, roads will be built on either bank of the canal (6 m. and 4 m. wide, respectively). From the storage lake of the Calimanesti hydroelectric power plant, the water, with a discharge of maximum 200 cubic meter/sec. will ensure gravitation irrigation of 518,000 hectares of arable land (in drought time) and of some 700,000 hectares in years with an average level of precipitations, also securing the water supply of the localities and industrial platforms along the canal.

In a final stage, the Siret-Baragan Canal will be navigable, apt to accommodate 500 ton barges.

MAMULA RETURNS FROM USSR 'HOLIDAY' VISIT 13 JULY

LD131359 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1337 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jul (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, today returned from the USSR where he has been staying on a short holiday. During his stay in the USSR Admiral Mamula had a meeting with General Dmitriy Yazov, USSR minister of defense, and Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, with whom he had talks on further improving inter-army cooperation.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY NICARAGUAN OFFICIAL

Krunic Receives Ramirez

LD101940 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1333 GMT 10 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Jul (TANJUG) -- Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium today received Sergio Ramirez Mercado, a Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) representative in the National Congress and vice president of the Republilc of Nicaragua, who has been staying in Yugoslavia since Wednesday. During the talks that passed in a cordial atmosphere, readiness was expressed on both sides for the existing high level of relations and respect between the LCY and the FSLN to be enriched by new forms of cooperation, in order to enable our two autochthonous revolutions to draw even closer to each other.

In the exchange of views on the international political situation, particularly on the crisis in Central America, the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium stressed that the LC resolutely supports the search for a peaceful solution to tensions in the region. Bosko Krunic stressed that Yugoslav Communists condemn the policy of destabilization, external pressure and other forms of interference in the internal affairs of independent and nonaligned Nicaragua, and express solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people for the preservation of the achievements of the Sandinista Revolution.

Stressing that during this stay in Yugoslavia, too, they have met with great understanding, Sergio Ramirez Mercado said that the Sandinista revolution is surviving and recording military successes, thanks above all to the iron unity of the leadership and the people and the awareness of Nicaraguans that in fighting against the Contras they are defending the independence of their country. In his talks with the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the guest from Nicaragua stressed that Sandinista Nicaragua is nonaligned, that it had joined the movement right at the beginning and that today, too, it supports the original principles of nonalignment.

Also taking part in the talks between Bosko Krunic and Sergio Ramirez Mercado were Franc Setinc, a member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and William Hupper Arguello, the Nicaraguan minister of finance. Afterwards Franc Setinc hosted a luncheon for the guests from Nicaragua.

Mojsov Hosts Dinner

LD111059 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0717 GMT 11 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jul (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, has received the vice president of the Republic of Nicaragua, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, in the White Palace at the close of his official friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

In the talks which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, readiness was expressed for the further promotion of cooperation between the two countries in the context of Nicaragua's efforts to maintain its independence and the gains of the Sandinista revolution.

Lazar Mojsov stressed that Yugoslavia has great understanding for the problems Nicaragua is endeavoring to overcome, particularly in the solution of security and economic difficulties that are connected with various forms of external pressures and the interventions of the remnants of the deposed regime. On this occasion too it was stressed that Yugoslavia extends full support to Nicaragua in its struggle to consolidate its independence and its right to its own path of development.

There was also discussion in the talks of broader questions of the difficulties of the position of the developing countries. Lazar Mojsov stressed the importance of strengthening mutual economic and other forms of cooperation between the nonaligned and developing countries, and also the need for a more positive approach from the developed countries to the problems of development, based on the interrelation and mutual dependence of the basic trends of the world economy.

Vice President Ramirez handed Lazar Mojsov a message from Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, for the SFRY Presidency. The message contains stands on certain issues of bilateral relations.

Following the talks, Lazar Mojsov gave an informal dinner in honor of Vice President Ramirez and his wife. Also at the dinner were Hamdija Pozderac, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and his wife, Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Mijat Sukovic, chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the SFRY Assembly; FEC member Aleksandar Donev, and other officials.

Ramirez Departs After Talks

LD111346 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1220 GMT 11 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, July 11 (TANJUG) -- Vice-President of the Republic of Nicaragua Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado left Belgrade this morning after a several-day visit to Yugoslavia. During the official talks between Ramirez and Vice-President of the Yugoslav State Presidency Hamdija Pozderac and at the reception with President of the State Presidency Lazar Mojsov and President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LCY Bosko Krunic, the overall relations between the two friendly and non-aligned countries were evaluated as mutually good and developing, as reflected in the steady political dialogue at the highest level.

It has been remarked with regret that economic cooperation has not been fully exploited. The two vice-presidents agreed to talk more concretely about the matter at a mixed Yugoslav-Nicaraguan committee, in September-October this year.

During Ramirez's three-day visit to Belgrade all international political questions of mutual interest were examined, especially the Non-aligned Movement's activity and the situation in Central America. Sergio Ramirez during his talks in Belgrade underscored that the Nicaraguan Sandinista government wants a peaceful solution to the crisis in Central America, good-neighbour relations with all countries in the region and that it sees its international position as fully independent and non-aligned.

The Yugoslav side once again resolutely gave its support to the Sandinista revolution and all efforts leading to a peaceful solution to the tension in Central America, especially [words indistinct] Contadora and support groups.

JOINT IRAQI ECONOMIC COOPERATION SESSION OPENS

Zemljaric Heads Delegation

LD131826 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jul (TANJUG) -- The 12th session of the mixed committee for economic and technical cooperation between Yugoslavia and Iraq opened in Belgrade today. The Yugoslav delegation is led by Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the FEC, while Hasan 'Ali, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and minister of trade, heads the Iraqi delegation. The mixed committee is expected to discuss the results achieved so far in economic, scientific-technical, and other forms of cooperation as well as the methods of tackling outstanding problems facing firms in both countries. Ways of further expanding economic cooperation in the areas of common interest will also be considered.

Dizdarevic Receives 'Ali

LD131512 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1336 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jul (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received Hasan 'Ali, Iraqi minister of trade and a member of the Revolution Command Council. Hasan 'Ali is on a visit to our country in his capacity as chairman of the Iraqi side of the mixed committee for economic cooperation between Iraq and Yugoslavia.

In the talks there was consideration of questions of the further development of bilateral relations between the two friendly, nonaligned countries and some current questions in international relations, especially in connection with the situation in the Gulf and the Iraq-Iran war.

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS DELEGATION ARRIVES 13 JULY

SAWPY's Drulovic Holds Talks

LD131820 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1637 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jul (TANJUG) -- Milojko Drulovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference, had talks today with a delegation of the World Jewish Congress led by its president Edgar Bronfman. During their friendly conversation reference was made to the activities of the SAWPY and the World Jewish Congress.

The World Jewish Congress delegation is visiting our country at the invitation of the SAWPY Federal Conference. Edgar Bronfman and Israel Singer, executive director of the World Jewish Congress, arrived in Belgrade today. At Belgrade Airport they were welcomed by Mirko Ostojic, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium. On behalf of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, Mirko Ostojic will give a dinner this evening in honor of World Jewish Congress President Bronfman.

Mojsov, Dizdarevic Meet Bronfman

LD141159 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1030 GMT 14 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, July 14 (TANJUG) -- An international conference on the Middle East under the UN auspices is the best way to reach an all-encompassing, lasting and just settlement of the Middle East problem through negotiations, it was stated during talks between Yugoslav Presidency President Lazar Mojsov and World Jewish Congress President Edgar Bronfman. Mojsov received Bronfman at the end of his visit to Yugoslavia yesterday. Bronfman was also received by Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and president of the Socialist Alliance -- the country's largest socio-political organization -- Milojko Drulovic.

During the meeting, Mojsov and Bronfman also discussed possibilities for the World Jewish Congress activity in stimulating and strengthening the peace process in the Middle East.

WORK STOPPAGE AT RIJEKA TRACTOR FACTORY ENDS

LD131416 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1124 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] Rijeka, 13 Jul (TANJUG) -- Meetings of workers of Rijeka's Torpedo tractor and engine factory today accepted the decision of the workers' councils to comply with a demand for a 50 percent increase in personal incomes for June. This brings to an end the work stoppage that 2,500 workers have taken part in since 8 July, when they stressed their demands for an increase in personal incomes by 50 instead of 20 percent, as proposed on the basis of business results, an increase in subsidies for annual leave, the improvement in the work conditions and the running of the business, the clearing up of interpersonal relations in the leadership of the work organization, and a 10 percent reduction in the number of administrative workers.

It was said at today's press conference by Ivan Miler, director of Torpedo, that the other workers' demands will be resolved during the months ahead, that will bring big changes in remuneration and the way the business is run. Average personal incomes for June will be 206,000 dinars. Funds for the payment of increased personal incomes have been ensured by business partners. Normal business operations over the past 5 days have been made possible by workers who came to Rijeka from the Torpedo basic organization of associated labor in Jastrebarsko.

RIJEKA SHIPYARD PAY RATES INVESTIGATED

LD131711 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1412 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] Rijeka, 13 Jul (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the trade union conference of the 3 May shipyard of Rijeka today had talks with Milo Vorkapic, president of the municipal trade union council, about the increases in the personal incomes in the Rijeka oil refinery.

The delegation expressed dissatisfaction that an average personal income of 336,400 dinars was paid in a loss-making collective. The 3 May shipyard workers consider this immoral, stressing that the distribution of what has, in fact, not been earned could have far-reaching implications for the situation in other collectives in the town. A meeting has been convened in the municipal trade union council with the oil refinary's management and sociopolitical leadership to establish whether high personal incomes resulted from paying out the so-called "surplus income," as the municipal trade union council claims, or whether that was the amount which the oil refinery workers would receive regularly, as the media reported.

FEC REPORTS ON HEAVY BURDEN OF INTERNAL DEBT

LD131014 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0704 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jul (TANJUG) -- The FEC has prepared a comprehensive analysis of internal debts which, according to some estimates, are equal to the amount of external commitments. It will also soon prepare measures for putting the financial system in order. This, in any case, is a vital prerequisite for an anti-inflation policy in the period ahead, the FEC report to the SFRY Assembly on economic trends in the first 6 months stresses.

Action will be directed toward abolishing the practice of negative exchange rate differences, which continue to spill out of the economy and into the National Bank of Yugoslavia. Efforts will be made to put an end finally to all deferred payments and to harmonize commitments and the extension of credit between banks and monetary beneficiaries. The policy of selective credits will also be reexamined and conditions ensured for the removal of the limits on bank lending. Other measures will also be taken to introduce financial discipline.

More decisive moves are necessary because the burden of internal debts, fictitious and other so-called dubious accounts is exceptionally heavy, and also because most collectives have not yet fulfilled their commitments from the resolution on the preparation of the program of economic and financial consolidation this year. This should be done on the basis of an analysis of the balance, structure, and quality of the funds, and the "discovery" of dubious accounts.

Uncovered debts (in the form of exchange rate differences) at the end of March this year totalled 7,540 billion dinars, of which 93 percent were with the National Bank of Yugoslavia. There is a justified fear that part of the doubtful and disputed credits from banks (about 204 billion dinars) and from industry do not have a legal basis as credits. This, without doubt, increases the amount in fictitious acccounts.

The improvement of the economic financial structure is closely linked with a solution to the problem of the unprofitability of its individual parts, and the more rapid financial reorganization of loss-making organizations that have prospects. The elimination of these problems is being hampered by high losses. Last year these amounted to 633 billion, and in the first quarter of this year 912 billion dinars. There are also a large number of basic organizations of associated labor in the red. Last year there were 2,306 of them, and in the first quarter of this year 7,031. The increase in the number of loss-makers is also a consequence of the new accounting system, or rather the application of realistic rates of depreciation, revaluation, and realistic interests rates.

The testing of the new accounting system (against last year's final accounts), confirms that income on this basis is reduced by 14.4 percent, whereas reproduction capacity is increased by 28.3 percent.

It is obvious that credits due for repayment but which have not been repaid, interest rates, framework credits, deferred payments, and the mutual extension of credit, are exerting powerful pressures on spending. After all, credits which have fallen due but which have not been repaid amount to 477 billion dinars, interest due but not recovered 544.1 billion, and framework credits 68.3 billion dinars. All this makes financial consolidation more difficult. These phenomena are partly to blame for credit and monetary policy not having an anti-inflationary effect, as they are largely beyond the control of economic policy, though they do have a powerful monetary effect.

As a result of the numerous and "rich" flows in the irregular emission of money, on which monetary and credit policy has an insufficient effect or which it does not record as a monetary emission, and because of financial indiscipline, restrictive monetary policy has in practice a much blunter edge. Hence the need for eliminating the failings of monetary planning, too.

BORBA COMMENTS ON ALBANIA'S ALIA SPEECH

AU091854 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 Jun 87 p 7

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "Foreman of Irredentism"]

[Text] At the moment when Yugoslavia's proposal on a meeting of ministers of the Balkan countries has been assessed as feasible and useful in Sofia, Athens, Bucharest, and Ankara, and when preparations have entered the final stage, a negative commentary came from Tirana in lieu of a reply.

To put it better one could say that in lieu of a reply, another anti-Yugoslav provocation came from Tirana, timed to coincide with the LCY Central Committee plenum devoted to the normalization of the situation in Kosovo, and the strengthening of self-managing democracy and brotherhood and unity of the peoples and nationalities in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.

Although the speech by Albanian leader Ramiz Alia at the 10th Congress of the Albanian Trade Union Congress was formally devoted to the situation in the Balkans -- allegedly a bad one -- and to Albania's policy in this region -- allegedly successful -- one could hear chiefly a repetition of the old anti-Yugoslav tirade in a relatively new version about a growing presence of the superpowers that are "lured" by somebody to this region, as well as about a "Kosovo quarantine" that has led to "a break of all economic, cultural, and human links with Albania." Had there been no rough reality of the continued interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs, one could think that a true Balkan Messiah of good-neighborliness and no foreign interference in the affairs of this region has finally risen.

"Vigilance" [subhead]

If the relations are aggravated in the Balkans and conditions are being created for the interference of superpowers, as it is now asserted in Tirana, what is the path to peace and friendship if not by direct talks among those who live in this region? [paragraph continues]

Ramiz Alia will find it difficult to convince anybody that what is behind his objection to such Balkan talks is his "vigilance" toward the superpowers and those who "lure" them to this region, so as to aggravate relations and bilateral conflicts even more.

A simplified picture of the sitution and relations in the Balkans naively presents the vigilant and the nonvigilant, the good and the bad in politics, and the merits and the culprits. However, if a 40-year-old anti-Yugoslav construction of the not-at-all naive partnership of Stalin and Enver Hoxha stands behind all this when a call is made for "the high wall of isolation and segregation that prevents Kosovo from communicating with Albania and the world" to be pulled down, then this is a blatant example of Greater-Albanian irredentism, of interference in internal affairs of Yugoslavia, and of an extreme international irresponsibility.

Rarely before has anybody so openly and brutally proclaimed the thesis that Kosovo is something other than Yugoslavia, something that should communicate separately with Albania and all the aspects of its cultural and social life, and that this is a condition for mutual trust between our two countries, as well as for normal, equal, and friendly relations. In this way the sense of the slogan, "Kosovo Republic" has been clearly and directly defined.

It is superfluous to talk about who is being "quarantined" and starting when, and who broke off all "economic, cultural, and human links with Albania." Nobody in Yugoslavia is either against folklore, or against ties of sports teams -- which is now also attributed to us -- just as we are not against all the books that are published in Tirana; nor we are against learning about some aspects of internal life in Albania. It must be understood sooner or later in Tirana, however, that we in Yugoslavia also publish books in which some people in Albania may be interested, and that this is a unified country of which Kosovo is a part as an autonomous socialist province within the SR or Serbia, with its internal self-managing system, open in all directions, without pillboxes and without dogmas. It is a country that still allocates considerable funds for the construction of the Titograd-Shkoder railroad line, not to mention other economic expenditures, opening Albania's door to the world (and to the Balkans).

Peg [subhead]

It is only on the principles of full integrity, sovereignty, and noninterference that we can build trust; other things do not lead to an improvement of relations, expansion of economic and other links, the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, and other things that contribute to peace and security. It is only in this way that we can be masters on our own land and prevent interference by any outsiders.

It appears that Tirana is not yet ready for anything of this sort. But that is its problem. After all, Balkan cooperation is not foremost for it at the moment. The Balkan theme served Ramiz Alia only as a peg to hang up what he called "a rash discussion," by which he meant not only possible talks at a general Balkan level, but also the LCY Central Committee discussion on the normalization of the Kosovo situation.

One poor assessment usually brings another. The Balkan talks will be continued on recognized and confirmed principles, that are accepted in the Balkans, and that have no alternative, after all. The strengthening of Yugoslavia on a revolutionary internationalist and humanist platform of brotherhood and unity also continues, and this was confirmed both by the discussion and the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee.

Alia would do more for Albania, for a normalization of the Albanian-Yugoslav relations, and for Balkan cooperation and greater security, if he took more account about all this, "vigilant" as he is, rather than continuing to turn to those who lost the battle with their nationalist and great-Albanian platform which in essence is as anti-Yugoslav as it is anti-Albanian, as well as anti-Balkan.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM ON KOSOVO

AU091541 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27-28 Jun 87 p 4

[Report on the LCY Central Committee Plenum on Kosovo held on 26 June in Belgrade]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] What is essential, said Jakov Lazaroski, is that we agree that the problem of Kosovo is a Yugoslav problem, and that there can be no more tolerance, uncertainty, delays, lack of unity, and opportunism in solving it. Albanian nationalism and separatism continue to escalate. Intranational, and what is even worse, human relations are deteriorating. Solving the problem of Kosovo is a question of our specific attitudes and responsiblity for the stability and development of the SFRY. We are all responsible for living together, for equality, and brotherhood and unity, which is not a cake that can be shared according to some people's temporary and partial interests and appetites. This is a condition for our survival.

We must, of course, be aware and consistent in our thinking there are no more or less dangerous nationalisms. But, the escalation of Albanian nationalism and separatism and the counterrevolution in Kosovo directly threaten the survival of the SFRY.

This is why the struggle against this kind of situation is of primary importance. This is imperative. In this struggle there cannot and there must not be room for Serbian or any other nationalism as an alternative. There must also be no room for revanchism. We must be equally aware that the justified revolt due to the escalation of Albanian nationalism and separatism and Albania's interference in our internal affairs must not be regarded as a hostile feeling toward the Albanian nationality. On the other hand, we must understand that the hostile feeling toward the Albanian nationality greatly depends on the further continuation and worsening of the negative situations in Kosovo that we must realize are occurring in the conditions of a counterrevolution.

We must make an assessment of the current development and of the mistakes made in the creation and realization of the policy in Kosovo and, as far as ideopolitical differentiation is concerned, do what had not be done about 20 years ago. This is a cardinal question of ideopolitical differentiation today, particularly as far as the hostile demonstrations of 1968 and the counterrevolution of 1981 are concerned.

Wrong Policy [subhead]

[This is because the post-counterrevolutionary years and assessments made about the negative situation only confirm (things about the causes that have been said in the political platform on Kosovo) that the policy of the Kosovo leadership objectively created the room for nationalist activities in Kosovo and that it did not allow a clear line to be drawn between the self-managing and nationalist orientation, between our own and hostile slogans.

What happened in Kosovo would not have happened had the wrong and opportunistic policy not been conducted, and had the principle of democratic centralism been applied in the LC. Insisting on such an ideopolitical differentiation means insisting on self-critical attitudes in th LC. [passage omitted]

According to Bogdan Pecotic, the problem of Kosovo has not been understood in the same way in all parts of Yugoslavia and has not aroused the same interest for its solution.

It is therefore not surprising that the reaction was more radical in places affected by the situation in Kosovo most, that is above all Kosovo itself, then Serbia, Montenegro, and Macedonia. Nor was it surprising that some individuals' behavior was nationalist, and that some individuals even used veterans' platforms to express their general hostile feelings toward our society and unacceptable assessments and demands.

It is clear that there is no quick remedy for this long and serious crisis which our society is in. Inflict because of everything that happened in Kosovo fast-working medicine [as published]. Therefore, we must not assess the situation differently from what it actually is, as has occasionally been done. Our duty is to persistently build real ideological and actional unity and to, united as we are, start on a faster and more courageous change of the situations without an illusion that this could be done quickly and easily. [passage omitted]

KOSOVO SAWP STATEMENT ON BELGRADE RALLY

AU121724 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Jul 87 p 3

[Excerpts] Pristina, 30 June (TANJUG) -- The Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium said today that individuals in Kosovo, who for a long time through their behavior and attitude have been acting outside and beyond legal institutions of the system and in association with certain nationalists in Belgrade, have not obeyed the demand of party and state organs of the SR of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Province [SAP] of Kosovo that states there is no need for any movement of people or for journeys to Belgrade during the plenum on Kosovo.

"The overall sociopolitical activity in Kosovo, within the framework of preparations for the Ninth LCY Central Committee Session, was directed toward creating confidence among working people and citizens of all nationalities that the conclusions to be adopted will lead to firm and resolute action by all subjective forces to unmask Albanian nationalism and separatism and all other destructive forces," it is said in the Presidium's announcement.

A tendency to rally people on the basis of national affiliation and to advocate mass travel to Belgrade has been present for a long time already. Kosovo political organizations have developed their activity in the field, explaining the essence of those stands, proceeding from the stands of Serbian LC and Kosovo LC organs that there is no need for any movement of people during the LCY Central Committee session on Kosovo, considering the overall sociopolitical activity that was carried out within preparations for the plenum and the full unity achieved about initiating resolute and efficacious action of the LC and all the subjective forces of our entire community aimed at stabilizing more quickly the political-security situation in Kosovo.

Most citizens have accepted and followed those stands and suggestions, knowing that they will thereby give full support to the plenum and help the action for stabilizing the political situation in Kosovo.

However, individuals in Kosovo who -- through their behavior and actions -- have long been acting outside and beyond the legal institutions of the system and are connected with certain nationalists in Belgrade and individuals from "Francuska Street No. 7" [address of the Serbian Writers' Association] did not obey the demand and stand of the party and state organs of the SR of Serbia and Kosovo SAP. Those individuals visited villages and hamlets, and legally and illegally advocated a mass journey to Belgrade, the aim of which was not only to support the LCY Central Committee, it is pointed out in the announcement.

Their constant activity was not aimed only at solving citizens' real problems more quickly; by manipulating citizens' problems and discontent, those people further cooled and exacerbated intranational relations, spreading distrust, and divisions on a national basis. [passage omitted]

Considering the fact that those individuals did not care about the stabilization of the Kosovo situation, the Kosovo SAWP energetically opposes their activity, convinced that working people and citizens, members of this mass sociopolitical organization, will unmask their activity and prevent citizens' rallies on the basis of national allegiance. [passage omitted]

The Kosovo SAWP assesses that most Kosovo citizens, members of all peoples and nationalities, have accepted the conclusions of the Ninth LCY Central Committee Session as their most important obligation, convinced that the activity on consistently implementing them will start immediately, the announcement of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference says.

KOSOVO SAWP PRESIDIUM ANNOUNCEMENT NEEDS EXPLANATION

AU121725 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Jul 87 p 2

[Slavko Curuvija commentary: "Nothing More nor Less Than a Declaration]

[Excerpts] Published in prominent places in Yugoslav daily newspapers yesterday was the announcement of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference Presidium about what we may call parallel and informal political actions carried out among Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo before and during the "Kosovo plenum," and about the people who put themselves most in the public eye in those actions. [passage omitted]

It is true that there are some militant groups noticeable among Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo recently which sometimes, and more and more frequently, trifle with their people's interests -- to put it at its mildest -- and that this can only damage these people of theirs.

However, when one speaks about legal sociopolitical organizations, it is questionable whether they have the right to justify their political legality only through occasional attacks -- mostly through announcements from forums -- against "malicious individuals and groups." The question is even more pertinent because during the time of great post-plenum expectations there is no room for firefighting-type actions and even less for descriptions of them in declarations. There is particularly no room for encouraging the practice of offering declaration measures in themselves, or at least at substitutes for the first step toward action -- the usual way in our political life.

When one reads this announcement, there is nothing more natural than asking the following questions: Why, for instance, did members of Kosovo SAWP leadership -- instead of anathematized "individuals" -- instead of anathematized "individuals" -- not visit "villages and hamlets" and "legally advocate" quicker solutions for citizens' real problems?

Here we come to the third place in the declaration that demands an explanation. It says that the Kosovo SAWP "energetically opposes" the activity of those "individuals." Unfortunately, one cannot see from the declaration how, or by what means. Through action or by issuing the declaration? The declaration says that "working people and citizens...will unmask their activity and prevent citizens' rallies on the basis of national allegiance." Citizens certainly wants to do that, but are there conditions for such a thing?

For this implies that they first demand that SAWP leaderships fulfill their political role. Only when leadership becomes respectable and efficient in solving very specific problems can one expect citizens to defend themselves more energetically from their own nationalism and nationalists.

Hence the following question, which is very important to this situation: Have not the people become the victim of nationalists and nationalism precisely to the same extent that the reputation and efficiency of "subjective forces" have sunk? In its essence, the question is very important beyond the Kosovo milieu, so the SAWP is obliged to provide an answer for it. It is only then that one can start convincing Kosovo citizens and working people, at least through declarations, that immediately after the plenum the Kosovo leadership and its entire SAWP will start an action designed to make up for what has not been done to date. And this should not be done on the basis of present divisions, on the "us and them" principle, but on the basis of the slogan: Whoever is not against us (against Yugoslavia, brotherhood and unity, self-management, equality), is with us.

This would more or less solve the fourth dilemma, too: Is one to lead the action only through "organized forms of activity," and is it necessary to "oppose any activity outside the organized structures of society?"

Those "organized structures of society" have often shown themselves to be open only to influences from "above." What is happening then? When people -- this does not concern Kosovo alone any longer -- are in great difficulties that cannot be solved through "organized structures," should one be angry with them for trying to solve the problem through self-reliance? It was precisely the Kosovo example that demonstrated the efficiency of this method: Only when public demonstrations of discontent started did the "organized structures" rouse themselves from their slumber. Of course, no one who is politically literate and sensible could advise the acceptance of these methods as the best and the shortest way to solve problems. On the other hand, however, no reasonable persons can demand that a situation should continue for every which, as official sources also say, if it is not radically and quickly changed may call into question everything that has been done in this country for almost 50 years.

Therefore, the SAWP -- even if it consists of nothing but leadership, as is most frequently the case -- must be "in the field," but not only to explain to people that they should not "rock the boat" and should not allow themselves to be misused and provoked by nationalists, but primarily to get people on the move to solve that situation!

Such a conclusion then applies also in cases where the enemies are not only nationalists.

SOKOLOVIC ADDRESS TO SERBIAN LC 9 JULY

LD100858 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0943 GMT 9 Jul 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 9 Jul (TANJUG) -- The results achieved are far from what is needed for an improvement and the lasting stabilization of the situation in Kosovo. We should not underestimate the results achieved in the struggle against the counterrevolution, because this would discourage the Communists and all progressive forces in Kosovo. However, we cannot accept an embellished picture of the situation in Kosovo and the artificially balanced assessments that would like to show everything as being equal. This was stressed in a speech at today's session of the Serbian LC Central Committee by Zoran Sokolovic, secretary of the Presidium. On the agenda were the tasks of the Serbian LC in implementing the conclusions of the ninth session of the LCY Central Committee on Kosovo.

Following the LCY Central Committee session at which unity was achieved both with regard to the evaluation of the situation and the causes of the unfavorable trends in Kosovo, and with to the actions and tasks of all Communists in Yugoslavia as well as in the Serbian LC and the SR of Serbia, there is a broad expression of readiness and expectation that together in Yugoslavia we will work much more quickly and resolutely, stressed Sokolovic.

The emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo is the most serious political consequence of the overall situation in the province and is a clear indication that despite the efforts invested it is changing impermissably slowly. This is the most important fact for assessing the effectiveness of the action of the LC and of all subjective forces. If the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins is not halted, the aim of the counterrevolution will be achieved -- an ethnically pure Kosovo. Both this Central Committee and the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee must pin their political accountability to the implementation of this task. For Kosovo without the Serbs and Montenegrins would be a proof that the counterrevolution has triumphed and that the policy of national equality, brotherhood, and unity in one part of our country has suffered defeat. That is why there must be no delay and no wavering in the implementation of the immediate tasks which we are adopting today.

The events and trends in Kosovo, particularly the latest happenings, mass protests and gatherings of Serbs and Montenegrins, the writing of petitions and complaints, the appeals to the highest organs of the SR of Serbia and of Yugoslavia, speak eloquently of the extent to which they feel threatened and disenfranchised.

The LCY Central Committee has assessed, Sokolovic said, that the main causes of the dissatisfaction and the unchecked emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo are the perfidious activity of Albanian nationalism and separatism, the violation of and failure to observe the constitution and the law, linguistic and other inequalities, bureaucratic arbitrariness, abuses in the administration of government, deviation in cadre policy, the slow resolution or ignoring of complaints from citizens, and the feeling that they are being spiritually uprooted from Kosovo. This is why we must direct our action toward the effective elimination of the causes of this situation.

The complete elimination of the attacks of Albanian nationalism and separatism, that the prime and basic reason for people being driven away because they belong to another nation, is the most pressing task in which we must be victorious. The pressure on the Serbs and Montenegrins must be halted by all the available means of our socialist self-managing system. In this there should be no mistakes, hesitation, or opportunism anywhere, and above all not in Kosovo. On this issue the accountability of every organ, organization, and individual must be fully upheld.

In any work or living environment where there is a breakdown of security, hostile activity of any kind, pressures and injustice, the violation of the law and other deviations, responsibility must be taken by the competent organs and communists within it, and by the LC organs themselves if they waver, behave in an opportunistic manner and do not take energetic measures. We should no longer be content simply with appeals for accountability in a situation where the fate of people and their families is in question. Accountability must go as far as dismissal from jobs, including the dismissal of organs if their work and attitude toward the solution of these problems is not satisfactory.

One of the most important and most complex tasks today is the struggle for consciousness, particularly that of the young people of Kosovo. For as long as there is a danger to the inviolability of the family home and human dignity, to the security of property, the identity and cultural values of the members of any nation or nationality in Kosovo, the Albanians themselves will also become the victims of bureaucratic-nationalistic connivance and anarchy. This would be clear to all progressive forces among the Albanian nationality, because danger and inequality for one group on a national basis will tomorrow mean inequality for all, regardless of their national affiliation.

For the LC, Sokolovic underlined, there is no dilemma -- all nationalisms are equally dangerous. In specific conditions, the greatest danger is posed by that which is actually at work in a particular environment. In Kosovo the Albanian nationalists have been aggressively attempting to undermine the gains of our socialist revolution, to endanger the prospects of socialist, self-managing development, to destroy coexistence, brotherhood and unity, and equality. This is why for the Serbian LC, and in particular the Kosovo LC, the most pressing task today is the determined struggle against any nationalist activity, Albanian in particular.

The danger to the Serbian and Montenegrin nations in Kosovo, the slow and inefficient solution of their basic existential problems, particularly those concerning their equality, have afforded an opportunity for Serbian nationalism to proclaim itself on an antisocialist and anti-Yugoslav antisocialist as the defender of the Serbian people, stressed Sokolovic.

Misusing the real problems of the people, the Serbian nationalists are endeavoring to incite intranational conflicts and discord in Kosovo, to inflame national passions, and in doing so they equate the entire Albanian nationality with the Albnian nationalists and separatists. In this way they hope to create chauvinistic hatred toward the Albanian nationality. The self-designated leaders of the Serbian people, on the well-known nationalist platform of the so-called Memorandum, want to use the Kosovo crisis as proof of the inability of the LC and all socialist forces to resolve current social problems. In this they show that they are not really concerned with the solution ofthe real difficulties of the people, rather, they are in fact interested in exacerbating political and intranational relations and changing the federal, socialist, and self-managing system of the country, that is destroying Yugoslavia.

This is why nationalists represent the greatest enemy not only for Communists but also for the nation as a whole. The Serbian LC is therefore engaged in a determined conflict with them in which there should be no compromise.

Both in Kosovo and in Serbia, and in Yugoslavia, the fight against nationalism and separatism can only be won by the joint action of Communists and all nations and nationalities, on Tito's platform of brotherhood and unity.

The Kosovo LC is most responsible for the improvement of the situation in intranational relations in Kosovo, said Sokolovic. It must show this responsibility in practice by contributing to the rapid and resolute elimination of everything that has been destroying the constitutional, political, ideological, and economic bases that ensure for all the nations and nationalities in Kosovo equality, a peaceful life, and free development.

The Communists in Kosovo must quickly win the struggle for the complete establishment of equality and legality in the province, in all areas of social life and work and in every concrete situation.

Sokolovic particularly noted the differences which have still not been overcome in attitudes toward certain essential questions of the realization of unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia, particularly regarding the competence of the organs of the Republic. This is why joint activities are being paralyzed and at the same time the insecurity and feeling of disenfranchisement of the population of Kosovo is being heightened, as stated at the ninth session of the LCY Central Committee. [passage omitted]

Concluding his speech, Zoran Sokolovic said that the LC is facing one of the hardest tasks in the history of its existence and its revolutionary activity before the working class, nations, and nationalities of Yugoslavia. Having described the state of affairs and accumulated general stances it is now necessary to proceed to practical action.

SERBIAN LC CC CONCLUSIONS ON KOSOVO PUBLISHED

AU101954 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 10 Jul 87

[Text] The Central Committee of the LC of Serbia today published the conclusions of its session held yesterday on the direct tasks of the LC of Serbia in implementing the conclusions of the ninth session of the LCY Central Commitee on Kosovo. The majority of the tasks have deadlines, and should be implemented in the coming few months.

In solving the Kosovo problems, it is said in the conclusions, the LC of Serbia proceeds from the LCY program, and the brotherhood, and unity, and equality of the peoples and nationalities. The Central Committee of the LC of Serbia stresses its own responsibility, as well the responsibility of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo, for the implementation of these tasks. The differences in the assessments regarding some problems must be overcome during this action.

It is an urgent necessity, the conclusions say, that the ideopolitical responsibility of some cadres in Kosovo be clarified; some of these cadres possibly still occupy responsible offices, and there is justifed criticism of their work.

Communists and the LC organizations in respective organs of the republic and the province have the obligation prepare programs of joint work in eliminating all the distortions in the work of judicial, administrative, and other organs, especially in connection with solving legal ownership problems, the revision of contracts concluded under duress, illegal procedures, problems caused by unjust expropriation, and the like. The deadline for solving these problems is September of this year.

By the end of August this year, the appropriate organs of the Republic of Serbia and of Kosovo should ensure that signposts and signs of place names, street names, schools, and all other institutions, conform to the constitutional principle on the quality of languages and scripts.

By the end of September, special incentives should be provided for the construction of apartments in Kosovo for all those who had emigrated, as well as for those who want to contribute, by their coming to Kosovo, to solving of the problems in the Province. The same deadline isset for a proposal on measures in the field of taxation, credit and monetary, and investment policies which will ensure the attainment of goals contained in the LCY Central Committee conclusions.

As a part of these conclusions, it is also decided that money should be provided to construct a bridge at the Gazivoda dam, so that the people of the region have a link with neighboring places.

During the work on the constitutional amendments, it is said in the conclusions that the Constitution of Serbia should endeavor to express, as fully as possible, its complexity as a state and a community that contains two provinces, proceeding from the fact that the provinces are at the same time constituent parts of Yugoslav federalism. The amendments should ensure the republic's greater responsiblity for the autonomy of the provinces and the provinces' responsibility for the democratic socialist unity of the republic. This refers above all to the field of all-people's defense, security, judicature, the implementation of international cooperation, and other matters, but should not resort to solutions that would mean undermining the basic characteristics of the republic as a community and a state.

The struggle against Albanian nationalism is the common task of all the Communists of Serbia, the greatest responsibility attaching to the organs and organizations of the LC of Kosovo. Communists must also resist attempts by Serbian nationalism to gain wider influence from the positions of intolerance and revanchim toward the Albanian nationality. It is the duty of Communists to unmask with good arguments the messages and content of the great-Albanian and anti-Yugoslav propaganda, from whichever side it may come.

Communists will support the implementation of the policy of the fastest economic development of Kosovo and better education on family planning, birthrates, and advancement of relations between the sexes.

In the educational and training process it is the Communists' task to remove all resistance to the teaching of a secondary language, to ensure the number of lessons in elementary and secondary schools in the next school year. This also refers to the preparation of common curricula. Much greater cooperation between of cultural and scientific institutions of the Republic of Serbia and the Province of Kosovo is necessary. This also refers to public information media. The task of Communists in the work of public media is to contribute to the struggle against nationalism and misuse of the Kosovo situation for nationalist and anti-self-managing purposes.

TETOVO DISCUSSES ALBANIAN NATIONALIST ACTIVITY

LD131724 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1014 GMT 13 Jul 87

[Text] Tetovo, 13 Jul (TANJUG) -- The activity from the positions of Albanian nationalism and separatism, which has been going on for a long time in Tetovo municipality, continues not only to cause further disruptions in intranational relations, but also to create an atmosphere of insecurity, divisions on a national basis, and the loss of the feeling of togetherness and mutual respect. This view was voiced today at a session of the Tetovo LC municipal committee which met to discuss the state of intranational relations and the causes and effects of the enemy's activity from the positions of Albanian nationalism and separatism.

The LC, together with other organized forces in the municipality, has been carrying out an ideopolitical action, especially in the aftermath of the events of 1981. Unfortunately, it was said, this activity has failed to reflect the seriousness of the problem. It was generally concentrated on single events, and was conducted in a haphazard manner that produced partial results and solutions. A vacuum was created in the sociopolitical activity in the municipality which, it was said, was successfully filled by the enemy to spread its own ideology.

BRIEFS

MACHINERY CONTRACTS WITH IRAN -- Belgrade, July 2, IRNA -- The 'Ivo Loia Ribar' (ILR) machine-producing company of Belgrade has signed a contract on equipment delivery with the 'Kermanit' firm of Iran. According to the contract, the Yugoslav manufacturer will supply 'Kermanit' with equipment for an asbestos-cement sheets and piping plant over the next fourteen months. The deals is said to be worth about 7.7 million dollars. Mutual trade between Yugoslavia and Iran reached nearly 270 million dollars last year. Although both sides believe the exchange could be increased further. The most lucrative year for the two countries' trade was 1983, when an amount of 615 million dollars was recorded. [Text] [Tehran IRNA in English 1656 GMT 2 July 87 LD]

BULGARIAN BORDER DRUG SEIZURE -- In a regular check of an international train, customs officers at the Gradina border crossing near Dimitrovgrad found and confiscated 7.3 kg of an unspecified drug hidden in two suitcases belonging to a Turk. [Summary] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Jun 87 p 12 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO CAPE VERDE -- Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde, received Yugoslav Ambassador Dusan Vucinic, who presented his credentials. Vucinic is Yugoslav ambassador to Portugal and Cape Verde resident in Lisbon. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13-14 June 87 p 8 AU]

MOJSOV DECORATES AMBASSADORS -- Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, presented yesterday in separate receptions the Order of Yugoslav Flag with Sash to Aramis Hernandez Fuentes, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the SFRY, and Claudio Garcia de Souza, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Federative Republic of Brazil to the SFRY. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jun 87 p 5 AU]